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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Empire Voices Itself

Roosevelt Asks Courage, Unity

Japan Demands Costly Defense

U. S. Drinks $3,000,000,000

Italy, Ethiopia Make Charges

Manning, Hero on Sea and Land

LONDON finds that the two-way Christmas Day broadcast between many parts of the British Empire outstrips all previous radio feats. With the United States as well as the United Kingdom and the Dominions listening in, London calls one part of the Empire after another to the microphone. From Edinburgh to Cape Town, from Tasmania to Manitoba, the responses come in succinct greetings, reports and singing that make the far-flung Empire articulate in a profoundly impressive way. King George concludes the long program with an intimate chat from Sandringham House. With the clouds lifting, he finds anxieties and difficulties still present—But he believes that, if Britain meets them as one family, all of them will be overcome.

¶ President Roosevelt stresses courage and unity as the qualities he would see exalted in the American people at the holiday season. From a stand in Lafayette Park in front of the White House he speaks to a throng and to the nation over the radio as he turns on the lights of a Christmas tree. "The Scriptures," he reminds, "admonish us to be strong and of good courage, to fear not; to dwell together in unity." But the unity he means is more than of the states politically—It is "a union of the hearts and minds of all the people for the welfare of the country."

¶ Tokyo sees Parliament meet in annual session to approve the largest budget and defense appropriations in the nation's history. The army asks for 491,000,000 yen, the navy for 530,000,000 yen, these together constituting 47 per cent of the total national expenditures. The navy points to its ambitions for naval parity with the United States and Great Britain; the army declares a possibility of war with Russia—Rational security for a nation should not entail so heavy a strain upon its people.

¶ The American public paid $3,000,000,000, an average of about $25 per person, for beer, wine and liquor during the first year of repeal. The figures, compiled from official returns in the U. S. Treasury, do not include hundreds of millions of dollars believed to have been spent for bootleg liquor. The Distilled Spirits Institute says $200,000,000 went into plants and equipment, increasing employment. The Anti-Saloon League says the $3,000,000,000 if spent for farm products would have salvaged agriculture, if spent for manufactured wares would have given work to millions—Booze gets its billions, but things that seemed vital must wait.

¶ Washington discovers that 25,500,000 persons, one out of every five, are drawing all or part of their living from the Federal Government. The figure is reached by adding the 6,500,000 federal office holders and employees to those dependent on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Those on relief include 750,000 single persons and 4,500,000 families. The Government cares for them because it is able—The Government's real test comes in enabling them soon to take care of themselves.

¶ Italy and Ethiopia continue their allegations against each other. From Addis Ababa the Ethiopian Government charges that the Italians have settled in Ethiopian territory, that they continue to fly airplanes over it, and that they are building a motor road. Rome sends a vigorous note of denial to the League—The League must reconcile the two nations, if not their statements.

¶ The Mississippi Valley Committee estimates $1,000,000,000 could be profitably spent on river works, one half for self-liquidating power installations. This branch of the PWA says in a voluminous report that of a potential 16,000,000 kilowatts on the Mississippi and its tributaries only 2,000,000 have been utilized. Congested areas have too much power, vast rural areas have none. Spending $100,000,000 for rural electric projects is seen as a socially justifiable experiment—Such projects would be outside present competition and would revolutionize life on the farm.

¶ Long Island, N. Y., sees Capt. Harry Manning, chief officer of the liner Manhattan, prove he can save people on land as well as at sea. The officer, who won fame rescuing 32 from the sinking Florida in 1932 and who is an amateur aviator, goes for a flight in a borrowed airplane, when, 3000 feet up, the propeller cracks and the engine refuses to shut off. Manning prepares to bail out, discovers his shattered plane will drop on houses if he abandons it, stays with the controls and almost miraculously lands safely after 30 minutes—Courage, it is clear, isn't something a gallant man puts on and off with a uniform.

Rhode Island Facing Drastic Changes In Law

General Overhauling of Social and Economic Structure Forecast

Democrats in Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With Democrats practically in control for the first time in many years, vast changes in the political and economic structure in Rhode Island are expected after the State Legislature convenes on Jan. 1.

Rumors, flying thick and fast in recent weeks, hint that the Democrats are planning not only drastic new social legislation, but are considering constitutional changes to provide more power for the executive, a new court system, fewer appointed and more elective officials, elimination of the fee system for county sheriffs, and a reduction in the number of high-salaried members who serve on the various state boards.

Democrats scored tremendous gains at the polls two years ago when Gov. Theodore F. Green was named, but the Republican Party maintained its hold on the Legislature with a bare 51 to 49 majority in the House of Representatives and a margin of 27 to 14 in the Senate.

Majority in House

In last month's elections Governor Green, Democrat, was re-elected, the Democrats captured a substantial majority in the House and the new Senate was made up of 22 Republicans and 20 Democrats. For the first time in years it appeared that the Democrats were in a position to transfer their talk of state reform from paper to practice.

Rhode Island's Senate has powers enjoyed by few similar legislative bodies in other states. The Constitution empowers the Governor to make approximately threescore appointments, but provides that these appointments may be rejected by the Senate and that the Senate then may proceed to fill the appointments itself. During the past two years nominations of Governor Green were repeatedly rejected by the Senate and other persons named to fill the vacancies. Such a situation is to be expected when the Governor and the Senate majority are of different political faiths.

After Jan. 1 the Republican Party still will have its Senate majority, on paper, but the point that elates the Democrats is that several independent Republicans are expected to vote in the Democratic column on many major issues.

Ignored Party Lines

Most important of these independent Republicans is Senator Russell H. Handy of Lincoln, who on many occasions has ignored party lines.

In a recent address Senator Handy reiterated his independence, urged the Republican Party to adopt a policy of "liberal conservatism" and outlined a program of progressive legislation which he will advocate at the coming session of the Legislature.

The importance of his program lies in the fact that many of the reforms he advocates are reforms that are being supported by Democrats. On several major issues, then, Senator Handy is expected to cast his vote in the Democratic column.

Assuming that the Democrats can keep their party lines intact, Senator Handy's shift will bring about a tie vote in the Senate and give the deciding vote to the Lieutenant Governor, Robert E. Quinn, Democrat.

Favors Many Changes

Among other things, Senator Handy announced that he would favor a primary law, a central purchasing agency for the state, old-age pensions, reorganization of state departments, and a constitutional amendment making it impossible to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Tokyo Parliament Convened to Pass Huge Defense Bill

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The annual session of the Japanese Parliament was convened today, its principal mission being to approve the largest budget and defense appropriations in the nation's history.

Emperor Hirohito, who recently signed documents abrogating the Washington Naval Treaty, presided at the opening session.

No material amendments from Parliament are expected. The budget was formulated a month ago by the Cabinet and provided more than 1,000,000,000 yen (approximately $288,000,000) for army, navy and air purposes.

Political observers speculated whether the Seiyukai (majority party) would approve the Government's general program. It has not been supporting the present Cabinet.

Navy spokesmen insist on having more money because of the dark outlook of present naval negotiations with the United States and Great Britain.

The army declares the danger of a possible war with Soviet Russia is not ended and that preparations for any eventuality must be continued.

The proposed 1935-36 budget allots more than 47 per cent of total national expenditures to the army and navy. To the army goes 491,000,000 yen, to the navy 530,000,000, making up 1,021,000,000 of the total budget of 2,191,000,000 yen.

An International Army Marches

Upper: Central Press Photos, Ltd. Lower Left: © Keystone. Lower Right: "Topical."

First Contingents of League of Nations Force Arriving in the Saar Territory for Peacetime Duty

British Troops, Upper, Taking Their Assignment Cheerfully. Lower Left—Maj. Gen. J. E. S. Brind, Commander of the Force. Lower Right—British Officers Studying a Map of the Saar Basin.

Saar Police Unit Held to Further Use of Sanctions

British Initiative Seen as Reversal of Stand on League Force

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The initiative of the British Government in favor of an international military force, as a guarantee of the maintenance of law and order in the Saar territory during the forthcoming plebiscite, has eased the chief remaining source of direct conflict between France and Germany and thereby dispelled the most persistent shadow over the European scene.

The League of Nations Council has thus shouldered a responsibility definitely laid upon it in the Treaty of Versailles, and Mr. Geoffrey Knox, chairman of the governing commission, is rewarded for his untiring efforts to secure the calmest possible atmosphere for the holding of the plebiscite on Jan. 13.

Italian, Swedish and Dutch units form with British infantry battalions and a number of armored car detachments this composite force. Capt. Anthony Eden, when he made his declaration on behalf of the British Government on Dec. 5, was careful to cite the precedents in the period immediately after the World War when international contingents similarly supervised the holding of certain plebiscites.

Postwar Precedents

Then, as now, troops from the states directly concerned were carefully excluded. But the executive authority was in those cases the Supreme Council in Paris. Today it is the League of Nations Council assuming responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in a European danger-spot.

True, it is doing so to avoid the politically undesirable alternative of France's conducting by itself any international policing operation that might become necessary on account of the emotional stress prevailing.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

British Glider 'Uses' Thundercloud To Shatter Height Record for England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Spectators at the first soaring competition of the British Gliding Association at Sutton Bank in Yorkshire had the thrill of seeing three gliding machines soar aloft under an advancing thunderstorm and disappear to shatter the British height record for that type of aircraft.

Mr. G. M. Buxton in a Scud II soarer attained a height of 7970 feet, to beat the previous record by some 2500 feet. This he achieved by going through the thundercloud, rising all the time, flying back again to the front and entering it again. He landed over 22 miles away only three-quarters of an hour after his take-off.

Another British record was broken by Mr. J. Laver who remained in the air for more than 12 hours. At one time during his flight there were eight soarers in the air at the same time, a sight said to have never before been witnessed in England. The prize for an "out and return" flight was won by Mr. G. E. Collins, holder of the British record for a point-to-point flight of 98½ miles with distance of 12 miles each way. This was made in just over two hours during which he reached a height of 3750 feet.

The meeting is expected to prove the forerunner of annual gliding contests. Eight of the 15 machines entered for the competitions were of British design and manufacture.

Bay State Savings Sharply Up

Curley Plans Liberal Program

Demerit Insurance Condemned

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Bank Deposits Grow

Massachusetts today gave tangible evidence of lessons learned from the depression, in the form of stiff increases in its mutual bank accounts. Various communities added from $8 to $25 for each person in their total populations, to their savings totals. So said the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts, reporting on the figures for the last year.

With $2,044,000,000 in mutual savings banks, the State remained among those regions with the highest savings levels in all of the world, the association said.

Boston, with an average per capita savings total of $819 nosed out Fitchburg for third place in the Commonwealth. It also had one of the highest rates of increase. Considering the size of the Boston population and the various economic groups that it contains, the per capita increase of $22 was considered a remarkable record.

Newburyport held its title as most thrifty in respect of savings, with $1195 as the average per capita deposit. Salem, Boston, Fitchburg, Cambridge, Worcester and Westfield follow in order.

Everett ranks lowest, with only $85 per capita.

Curley Forecasts

James M. Curley today predicted that the New Deal, having conquered Massachusetts in the elections, will now march a program of "startling liberal legislation" through the Legislature on the double-quick.

Through a fairly close silence kept by the Governor-elect regarding his inaugural address, the following intimations of his plans had by today leaked but:

An extensive and expensive building program; immediate ratification of the child labor amendment; raising of the school age from 14 to 16 years to conform with NRA codes; a hinted "liberalization" of public utility legislation—presumably in the direction of lower rates.

These are only a few, it was said, of the liberal proposals to come. Mr. Curley used the phrase "startling revelations" in referring to the inaugural. It may well be, it was said at the State House, that the Governor-elect has up his sleeve a whirlwind campaign of legislation similar to that presented to Congress by Mr. Roosevelt when he took office. Those close to Mr. Curley said he is a sufficiently ardent disciple of the New Deal to be capable of turning Massachusetts over to its principles and practices, just as far as the Legislature—and his political acumen in dealing with the Legislature—will permit.

Brown Gets Support

The many agitators against the compulsory automobile insurance law in Massachusetts agreed upon one point, today, namely, that Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, is justified in his rejection of proposals to supplant the present compulsory law by a so-called merit and demerit system designed

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Industrial Peace Puts New Hampshire High in Shoe Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Freedom from strikes, general contentment among the shoe workers, and excellence of working conditions are given by John S. B. Davie, Commissioner of Labor, as contributing causes for New Hampshire's leading position in the production of shoes.

At the present time New Hampshire shoe manufacturers are away ahead of any of the shoe producing states, according to Maj. Francis P. Murphy of Nashua, who also stated that his companies had known no depression in the past few years and are working to capacity to fulfill orders.

For the first 10 months of the current year, this state's output was 9.8 per cent higher than for the first 10 months of 1933. Fifty-three shoe factories of the state report a total production of 20,705,870 pairs of shoes in 10 months; the output for a similar period in 1933 was 18,850,983 pairs manufactured.

Except for a few isolated instances, New Hampshire has been free from labor differences in the shoe industry, and leaders in boot and shoe production report many orders for immediate and future deliveries.

Ethiopia Charges Italians Flying Over Their Land

Both Governments Send New Communications to League Council

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Ethiopian Government charged today that Italians had settled in Ethiopian territory and were continuing to fly airplanes over it.

The statement claimed the Italians are building an automobile road from Radir to Ado and Guerlogubi, in this country.

ROME, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Italian Government today vigorously denied, in a note to the League of Nations, "any intention on our part of taking the initiative in military operations in Ethiopia."

The note replied to an Ethiopian telegram to the League Council charging that Italian troops had advanced into Ethiopian territory and occupied Afdub.

The Italian note said: "It is denied in the most formal manner that our troops have advanced into Ethiopian territory. Afdub is a town in the district of Warder, which, like Ualual, has been garrisoned by Italian troops for some years."

The note denied that Guerlogubi was bombarded by Italian airplanes as the Ethiopians had alleged to the League.

The note summed up the situation as follows:

"The Ethopian Government has committed an act of flagrant aggression. The Italian Government has asked for reparation.

"It is ready to resume work for the demarcation of Somaliland and the Ethiopian frontier as soon as the Ethiopian Government shall have furnished the necessary satisfaction."

Italian newspapers followed this news with dispatches saying that numerous Japanese officers had been retained to instruct and reorganize the Ethiopian troops.

Can Peace Come To the Pacific?

The Seventh Article of this Series Appears Tomorrow, December 27

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Vast Electrical Empire Urged In Mississippi Valley

Federal Board Recommends Development to Increase Power and Light in 31 States—Also for Soil Conservation

Mayor LaGuardia Selects Bronx as Site For New York's Proposed Electric Plant

President Roosevelt Announces New Move in His Drive for Cheaper Electric Rates and Appliances—Private Companies to Get Chance

President Roosevelt's drive for cheaper and more abundant electricity surged forward today on three fronts.

The Mississippi Valley Committee of the PWA urged a vast electric empire in the 31 states of the Mississippi Valley area.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia selected the Bronx Terminal Market as the tentative site for New York's proposed municipal power plant. He said plans would go forward as soon as approved in Washington.

President Roosevelt confirmed today that plans for another major move in the campaign for cheaper appliances will be announced shortly in which private companies will be given first chance to comply.

Tentative Site Selected By Mayor LaGuardia For New York's Power Plant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today picked the Bronx Terminal Market at the corner of Exterior and 151st Streets as the tentative site for New York City's municipally owned and operated power generating plant. Work on the plant will begin as soon as plans acceptable to the Federal Government are complete.

In City Hall quarters it was said it was expected that the plant would pay its own way by supplying current for county and city buildings in the Bronx. The city now spends approximately $36,000 a year for current now supplied to these buildings. Maurice P. Davidson, commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, declared that a reduction of at least 40 per cent in the city's electric light bills may be expected from municipal operation as soon as it is started.

Plans Going Ahead

"Our plans are going ahead steadily," Mr. Davidson added. "We shall be able to refute beyond all doubt the arguments of Frank Smith, president of the New York Edison Company, and George Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, that municipal operation would be inefficient and expensive.

Mr. Davidson said he had sent a letter to William Willgus, director of the public works division of the Department of Public Welfare and a member of Mayor LaGuardia's committee of engineers, asking him to select at once 100 trained draughtsmen from the Temporary Emergency Relief rolls to make a survey of the architectural requirements for the proposed plant.

Mr. Davidson also expects that the power plant the city proposes to build will bring down the cost of current for the operation of the independent subway system.

City Presses Forward

As the city pressed forward with its plans for this municipal power system, Dr. Eugene H. Lehman, president of the West Council of Utility Rate Committees, announced that organization was on in Westchester County for a movement to erect publicly-owned power plants at strategic locations to supply public and private requirements. A preliminary survey has indicated that about $10,000,000 a year can be saved to consumers, he said.

President Moves For Cheaper Electric Rates and Appliances

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The President and his power experts are putting the finishing touches on plans for another major move in the Administration's campaign for cheaper electricity rates. It may be launched within a few weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt personally confirmed reports to this effect today, explaining that he wishes to see cheaper electric appliances made available to the entire country in the same manner they have been made available to electricity consumers in the Tennessee Valley by the Electric Home and Farm Administration.

If the private companies will undertake to do this themselves, using private credit, the President will be delighted. But if the inducement of a vastly expanded demand for electricity is alone insufficient to lead the companies to set up cheap appliance and credit systems and to cut their rates in order that the appliances may be widely used, then the range of the EHFA may be extended from the Tennessee Valley to the entire country.

In case the latter method is necessary, government credit will be brought to bear. But before government credit is extended, lower rates are required by EHFA authorities. If the scheme works as intended, alleged "excessive" rates would be squeezed between the TVA "yardstick" on one side and the inducement of vastly increased consumption on the other.

But while suggesting to the private companies that they bring down the price of appliances, no hint is offered as to how to meet the major obstacle, which has prevented this in the past.

Federal Board Urges Big Power Development For Midwest States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — Harnessing of "Old Man River" to give the people of 31 states revolutionary advantages, including eight times as much electricity as they have at present, was recommended today in the report of the Mississippi Valley Committee of the Public Works Administration.

Taking as the theme of the 242-page report the quotation, "Make No Little Plans; They Have No Magic to Stir Men's Souls," the committee laid far-reaching plans for flood-control, low-water control, navigation, power, water supply, sanitation, erosion, irrigation, water storage, forestry recreation, conservation of wild life as well as for bringing greater happiness and comfort to millions living in the region traversed by the Mississippi and its territories.

Members of the committee which has been at work more than a year are Morris L. Cooke, consulting engineer, Philadelphia, chairman; Harlan H. Barrows, chairman of the department of geography, University of Chicago; Herbert S. Crocker, consulting engineer, Denver; Lieut. Col. Glen E. Adgerton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Henry S. Graves, dean, school of forestry, Yale University; Maj. Gen. Edward S. Markham, chief of engineers, U. S. A.; Charles H. Paul, consulting engineer, Dayton; Harlow S. Person, consulting economist, New York, and Sherman M. Woodward, professor of hydraulics, State University of Iowa.

Easy Future for Farmers

In the Mississippi Valley of the future, envisaged by the committee, "no farmer would be trying to grow corn on land fit only for timber or wheat on land best fitted for grazing or anything at all on land best fitted for recreation and the preservation of wild life . . . every farmer's family would find its work lightened by the use of electricity.

"New manufactures, perhaps new inventions, might have restored some of their lost traffic to the rivers . . . population would have increased, but crowding would have decreased. The economic life of the region, being better organized, would be carried forward on a higher level."

Co-ordination of electrical production and distribution is seen as the key to great power developments. Out of a potential 16,000,000 kilowatts on the Mississippi and its tributaries only 2,000,000 have so far been utilized, the committee finds. Congested areas have installed more power than their inhabitants can use under present conditions, and other areas, especially rural ones, have little or no electric service.

Billion in 20 Years

Advocating federal regulation of transmission, the committee estimates that $1,000,000,000 could be profitably spent during the next 20 years on river works in the Mississippi Valley, half of which would be for self-liquidating power installations.

Co-ordination, the committee believes, would not only benefit the consumer, but would aid the private producers by eliminating unnecessary duplications of plant and equipment, stabilizing service and making available new sources of energy.

The committee expresses the view that an allotment of $100,000,000 to build independent, self-liquidating rural electric projects would be a safe and socially justifiable experiment. Such an enterprise, it says, "would not compete with private capital since it would serve territory not now served or likely to be served in any other way."

Fifteen specific recommendations were set forth by the committee, as follows:

For Electricity Control

1. Unification through federal control of transmission of the entire national electricity supply to effect both economy and stability and to make it possible to tie even remote hydroelectric developments into a common system;

2. The utilization for the generation of electricity to all dams built

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

State Plans to Buy Beaches for Parks Along Coast Line

Six Tentatively Selected by Massachusetts Commission

Legislation providing for vast expansion of Massachusetts' public bathing facilities through purchase of six private ocean beaches is now being drawn up by Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation.

The beach purchases are part of an extensive Massachusetts plan of recreational and forest land expansion, drawn by Mr. York, and approved by the Special Commission on Recreation appointed two years ago to study the State's recreational facilities and by the New England Regional Planning Board. The program calls for purchase of 300,000 acres of forest land and six ocean beaches within 10 years, the first purchases to be made in 1935.

Question of Price

Mr. York revealed today he has already chosen six beaches as the most desirable—Sandy Neck at Barnstable, Popponessett at South Mashpee, Monomoy at Chatham, Horseneck at Westport, Duxbury Beach at Duxbury, and Wingaarsheha at West Gloucester. However, fearful that the owners may boost their prices if he asks the legislature for an appropriation to purchase specific beaches, Mr. York plans to request a blanket appropriation allowing him to buy any desirable beach.

He explained that if prices are too high on "first choice" beaches, others will be obtained. Under consideration for possible purchase are Plum Island, Ipswich, Long Beach, White Horse Beach, Yarmouth Beach, and Silver Beach. Mr. York added that with 1900 miles of shore line, Massachusetts has numerous private beaches which, under state ownership, could be developed into splendid recreational areas. Therefore, Mr. York plans to buy those beaches on which the price is best.

Whatever beaches are obtained, they will be developed extensively to provide the greatest possible recreational advantages. But they will not be transformed into "Coney Island." They will be quiet retreats where people may bathe without being disturbed by the usual public beach noises.

State Ownership

Cape Cod, it is understood, favors state ownership of Sandy Neck, Monomoy and Popponessett beaches as a means to further development of Cape Cod as a recreational center.

These three beaches, several miles in length, are among the few sizeable Cape beaches which have withstood the steady advance of summer home construction. Both Sandy Neck and Monomoy are composed of sand dunes which, it is understood, Mr. York particularly desires to place under state ownership. Popponessett Beach in 1926 was scheduled to become the "Deauville-on-the-Cape." It has the best water temperature of the three.

A Proposed 'Playground for the People'

By a Staff Photographer

Popponesett Beach, Cape Cod, Mass., Which May Become a State Park

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon, with temperature near 40, followed by clearing and colder late tonight; Thursday fair and much colder, with temperatures falling to lower 20's by Thursday night; moderate to fresh southeasterly shifting to westerly winds.

Maine: Snow, not quite so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy and much colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by snow tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and much colder.

Vermont: Cloudy, preceded by snow; slightly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and much colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by rain this afternoon and possibly tonight; slightly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds this afternoon, shifting to southwest tonight over the north portion, and strong west and northwest winds and gales over the south portion; weather overcast, preceded by rain over central and rain or snow over north portion this afternoon and early tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	38	Minneapolis	-18	26
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	68	76
Chicago	4	30	New York	40	40
Denver	20	48	Norfolk, Va.	52	64
Helena, Mont.	-6	-6	Philadelphia	36	42
Jacksonville	62	76	St. Louis	12	36
Kansas City	8	40	San Francisco	44	48
Los Angeles	50	72	Washington	36	50
Miami, Fla.	74	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 26. B—Maximum Dec. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:47 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet. Thursday, 3:20 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m., 9.4 inches; maximum temperature 28 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 8 above.

John E. Andrus

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—John E. Andrus, who passed on here today, made a fortune estimated at one time at $200,000,000 in ore, timber, banking and real estate, gained the title of the "millionaire straphanger" because he rode the subway daily for many years in going to and from his Manhattan office.

In 1927 he abandoned the subway for an automobile. But he continued to take an occasional subway ride in order, he explained, "to keep in trim." He served terms in Congress and as Mayor of Yonkers. He was 94 years old. On his eighty-fifth birthday he announced he would leave 45 per cent of his fortune in the form of a trust fund for endowment of an institution for poor children in Westchester County. His philanthropies during his lifetime were many. One was a gift of $100,000 for maintenance of City Road Chapel in London, where John Wesley, founder of Methodism, is buried. Andrus was a prominent Methodist layman. His name was mentioned in the munitions investigation at Washington recently as one of many who made $1,000,000 a year in wartime. He was a chemical manufacturer for many years, heading the Arlington Chemical Company.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Two important openings took place over the holiday on Boston stages: at the Shubert on Christmas eve, Robert E. Sherwood's new piece, "The Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard in the leading rôle, making his first stage appearance in three years; at the Colonial on Christmas night, the first performance of Noel Coward's "Point Valaine," featuring the Lunts and Osgood Perkins. Both plays scored a notable popular success on their first nights. They will be reviewed in the Theater Page next Saturday.

Clare Kummer's "Her Master's Voice," with Blanche Ring, began an engagement at the Hollis last night.

"Fly Away Home," comedy by Dorothy Bennett and Irving White, with Thomas Mitchell, will open a 10-days run at the Plymouth tomorrow night. It was first shown last summer at Stockbridge.

No new plays are scheduled for next week. Eva LeGallienne will bring the Clemence Dane version of Rostand's "L'Aiglon" into the Shubert on Jan. 7, and the Continental Varieties will come to the Wilbur on Jan. 10 for four performances. On Jan. 14 the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will begin a four weeks' engagement in Gilbert and Sullivan operetta at the Colonial.

The Irish film, "Man of Aran," opened at the Fine Arts last night. An article on this film appeared on the Theater Page last Saturday.

The filmed "Little Minister," with Katharine Hepburn, opened yesterday at Keith's.

Four Rescued After 5 Days Adrift Near Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Adrift on a tropical sea for five days without water, four New Yorkers were reported today to have safely reached Towao, Borneo.

The quartet, Lawrence T. K. Griswold, William H. Harkness, Legrand Griswold and B. E. C. Tate, were making an ethnological and photographic tour of the southern Philippines when their small chartered motorboat became disabled in Celebes Sea.

Open Winter Bids Maine Birds Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Dec. 26—The bird hunting season is over but observers have succeeded in identifying perhaps more birds than have ever been seen here in December, due to the mild weather and the existence of several varieties of food berries, among them a peculiarly luxuriant barberry growth on which the few remaining robins are feasting.

Chewinks, horned larks, snow buntings, chickadees, woodpeckers of two kinds, owls, crows, gulls, and a few late blackbirds have been noted, in addition to the white-tailed duck or oldsquaw, golden-eye or whistler, black duck, shellbrake and eider duck, the latter being protected under a heavy penalty and scarcely ever molested.

Gulls have been plentiful, owing to the plenitude of fish cuttings about the local stands. Crows are scarce, because hunters used decoys to lure and exterminate these birds during the summer.

Rhode Island Faces Radical Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

remove Supreme Court justices except for cause, but giving the minority party representation on the bench.

Senator Handy is particularly opposed to the situation in Rhode Island where the Legislature is empowered to remove justices of the State Supreme Court at will. This system naturally offers an opportunity for any new deal Legislature to cause a serious disruption in the court system by declaring positions on the bench vacant and using those positions as political plums to be parceled out to worthy members of the party.

Some Democrats already have suggested a drastic shake-up in the courts to give the party members a stronger hold on the judiciary. One suggestion was to create a brand new General Sessions Court which might take over many of the duties of the present Superior Courts.

Democratic leaders have declined to reveal their plans for revamping the state governmental setup, but it is known that leaders of the party believe the present system of 80 multimember commissions and boards is outmoded and top-heavy and should be replaced by a closely interrelated group of 25 commissions, preferably to be headed by a single commissioner who should devote his entire time to the work and be subject to the Governor, not to the Senate.

This reorganization would pare down many of the present commissions which have four or five members. An example is the State Alcoholic Board of five salaried members. Critics in both parties have declared that one man could do the work as well as five.

Any reduction in the number of members on the boards, however, naturally reduces the number of available jobs and raises the issue of patronage. For this reason, many in the Democratic Party are expected to vote against the reform.

Party lines probably will be split when the reorganization plan is reached as leaders in both parties are known to favor the revision. Senator William H. Vanderbilt, Republican of Portsmouth, for instance, long has advocated not only the revision of commissions but a Civil Service plan as well. The compaign he started will be carried on by Senator Handy as well as men from the other side of the floor.

One of the most perplexing problems that will greet the new legislature is an unbalanced budget. The deficit for the fiscal year that started last July 1 is approximately $1,300,000. The special session of the Legislature that was called last summer by Governor Green to balance the budget has dragged out through the fall and into the winter, but no progress has been made toward bringing revenue and expenses together. Various proposals have been made, but none has gained enough support for passage.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Rhythm Four	Baseball school	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Yankee Singers	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Adventure sketch	CBS vocalist
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Alma Kitchell, songs	sketches; music	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Renard Orchestra,	network sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Salute program	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	Dunbar Quartet	"Just Plain Bill"	Renard Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	Popular vocal	Male quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	"A Cyclone Shot,"	Mary Pickford and	"St. Louis Blues"	Piano recital
8:15	network dramatic sk.	stock company	Edwin C. Hill	Education talk
8:30	Don Humbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Varieties: Everett	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo	orchestra	Marshall; music	dramatic sketch
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Fisher Orchestra
9:15	Sing," sketch	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	Organ; soloist
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Davis Orchestra
9:45	baritone	and orchestra	Gracie"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Rines Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Madame Sylvia	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America	his orchestra
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"One Man's Fam-	Alexander Orch.	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra	ily," dramatic sk.	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra.
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events	News Service	Leon Belasco and
11:15	Kemp Orchestra	Voice of Romance,	Le Paradis Band	his orchestra
11:30	"Blood on the Moon,"	Abe Lyman and	Ozzie Nelson and	Perley Breed and
11:45	dramatic sketch	his dance orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, American Institute lectures; Prof. Jean Piccard and Russell Owen.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of classical recordings.
3:00 WNAC, "Roadways of Romance"; sketches and musical program.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Gems of Melody; concert orchestra; mixed chorus; narrator.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour; guest soloists; comedy; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty; guest speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat; Frank McIntyre; soloists; comedy skit; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing; Walter O'Keefe.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; pianist; organist; vocalist; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; specialties; soloists; chorus.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; sketch; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Economics in a Changing Social Order: "Looking Forward to 1935."
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). With Leslie Howard. By Robert E. Sherwood. 8:30.

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). New play written and staged by Noel Coward. With Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Clare Kummer comedy, with Blanche Ring. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also Dickens' "Great Expectations."

KEITH'S—Sir James Barrie's "The Little Minister," with Katharine Hepburn. 10, 11:57 a. m., 1:59, 4:01, 6:03, 8:05, 10:07.

STATE—"The Mighty Barnum," with Wallace Beery. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Sweet Adeline." The Jerome Kern musical comedy adapted to the screen, with Irene Dunne. 1:10, 4:11, 7:02, 9:53. Also Jack Holt in "I'll Fix It."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Robert J. Flaherty's picture of life on the Irish islands made famous by John Synge. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

ORPHEUM—"The Band Plays On." Football story, Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—Shirley Temple and James Dunn in "Bright Eyes," with aviation background. Stage, "Yuletide Oddities." Special music by Sevitzky's orchestra and vocal ensemble. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN—"Flirtation Walk." Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell at West Point. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:16, 6:25, 9:30. Also "We Live Again," from Tolstoy's "Resurrection."

SCOLLAY—"Flirtation Walk." Vaudeville. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20.

TREMONT—"Arizona to Broadway" and "Hallelujah I'm a Bum." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Cleopatra." 2:32, 5:52, 9:14. "Ladies Should Listen."

BOSTON—Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos," with Richard Dix. Vaudeville. 10:18 a. m., 1:11, 4:13, 7:15, 10:17.

UNIVERSITY—"The Merry Widow," with Jeannette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. 2:10, 6, 9:40. Also "Marie Galante."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Buried Heat," story of coal; "Scrappy's Toy Shop," cartoon; "Switzerland the Beautiful," Fitzpatrick travelogue; Andy Clyde in "It's the Cat's"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Dramatic performance and orchestra concert. Dudley St. Baptist Church. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—George Millrood, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"The Conquest of Minya Konka," illustrated lecture on Tibet by Arthur B. Emmons. 7:45. Organ recital, 7:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Former Stenographer Has Manager's Post In Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Dec. 26—Miss Rena B. Smith of this town has the distinction of being appointed manager of one of the major districts of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Late next week she will leave here to become manager of the district which has its headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. Her district will include five states: Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa.

The duty assigned to her as chief of personnel for the federal district in that territory will include supervision of matters that relate to the Post Office, the Indian service and the veterans' departments.

Miss Smith has been in the Civil Service for the last 20 years, beginning as a stenographer in the district office at Boston at salary of $840 per year.

In 1932, she was appointed assistant manager of the Civil Service district at Boston, where she has remained until her present appointment.

President Gives Book To Executive Staff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A personal Christmas greeting, written by President Roosevelt on the fly leaf of his book "On Our Way," went Monday to each of the 150 employees of the White House executive offices.

The President sat at his desk in his new oval office and received the employees, giving each a book. Last year he gave them his book "Looking Forward." The employees came out smiling and displayed their autograph, each wishing "A Merry Christmas from Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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Style	Length	Usually	Price
101	14 in.	$12.50	$7.50
103	15 in.	12.50	7.50
104	15 in.	12.50	7.50
878H	13 in.	15.00	11.50
878H	14 in.	15.50	11.50
878G	13 in.	15.50	11.50
871D	13 in.	15.50	11.50
878H	15 in.	15.50	12.50
878G	15 in.	16.50	12.50
871D	15 in.	16.50	12.50
863	15 in.	25.00	13.50

The Poirette Models this season have marvelously improved features . . . French type garters, new reinforced abdominal gore, more slenderized waistline in some models, additional boning in others. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. HANcock 7500.

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Bay State Savings Sharply Up

Curley Plans Liberal Program

Demerit Insurance Condemned

(Continued from Page 1)

to penalize the accident driver in higher rates.

Frank A. Goodwin, exponent of state-fund insurance, took time today to support the commissioner. William Thibedeau, president of the Automobile Legal Association, who has stood unflinchingly for keeping the compulsory law or allowing the insurance companies to do business without any limitations, upheld the commissioner. Representatives of insurance companies who would replace the compulsory law with a system of financial responsibility to force insurance only upon the man who gets into accidents, stood side by side with the commissioner against demerit insurance.

Mr. Brown, reporting to the Legislature, said that demerit insurance would set up penalties against a small minority of motorists that would have to be prohibitive to provide lower rates for the 92 per cent of careful drivers. Having thus unburdened himself, the commissioner announced his intention of proceeding further to make the compulsory law foolproof. He will introduce legislation to withdraw liability protection from persons who ride in the cars of drivers held guilty of careless operating.

Mr. Thibedeau went further, proposed only four zones instead of the present 18 for levying rates as follows: Zone 1—Suffolk and Middlesex Counties, where most of the trouble occurs; Zone 2—Other large cities such as Springfield and Fall River; Zone 3—Cities under 50,000 population; Zone 4—Rural districts.

These zones would have rates based upon their accident records, Mr. Thibedeau declared.

Group Insurance

Workers of the William Filene's Sons' Company today had virtually completed the first project for low-cost life insurance on a group basis to be adopted by a large store in this part of the country.

The company, it was announced, had approved a plan submitted by the workers' co-operative organization. On ratification by three-quarters of the workers, the insurance will become available to all who wish to join.

The group insurance plan, it was said, will furnish life insurance at the lowest possible cost. No physical examination is necessary; age is of no account. Each member may take out such amounts as are justified by his income.

So convinced was the Filene management, it was said, that all the premiums for the first month will be paid by the company, and a share of the premiums thereafter. Executives worked closely with the workers' committee in drawing up the terms of the plan. They went on record as strongly in favor of the group insurance plan as opposed to individual policies taken out at higher cost by workers on their own.

The total contract is expected to reach $3,000,000.

State Has $651,175

The total sum available at the end of the fiscal year for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is $651,175.57 in the general fund and in the highway fund $176,855.06, Comptroller George E. Murphy announced today. This is the amount remaining after all state bills have been paid and all necessary sums reserved to meet obligations which are due but which have for any reason not yet been paid.

This is the sum that Governor-elect James M. Curley will inherit from the Ely regime when he takes over the Governor's chair.

Strikes Closing

Developments on the textile strike front:

The town of Dudley today led the various striking communities by complete agreement on a truce. Workers in the Stevens Linen Mill flocked back to their benches and the town rejoiced. Final word had come from the board of directors of terms proposed by the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

The truce provides for work as usual during six months, in which time a survey of wage conditions will be made by the state board. Meanwhile, collective bargaining under section 7A of the NRA shall be carried on between workers and management. Neither strike nor lockout shall be used during the truce period. By the end of the six months it is expected that the wage and hours dispute will be peacefully settled.

Stockbridge awaited official word that the strikers had decided to end the strike. The state board had unofficial word that the workers finally had given up their fight, in the face of probable liquidation and permanent closing of the mill. It was a last desperate move based on the promise of the state board that it would recommend reopening the plant, after the strikers agreed to abide by its conciliation efforts.

Meanwhile, workers reported a grim but adequate Christmas. Civic organizations distributed food and toys to some 500 families, so that no one was left in want.

Richard Lennihan, president of the Hamilton Woolen Company which had advised its stockholders to liquidate the mill, said he "tried to forget the strike during his Christmas."

NRA 'Helpless'

The NRA notified Massachusetts cities that it can do nothing to stem the tide of migration which has been draining away the industries and the livelihood of both cities and the State.

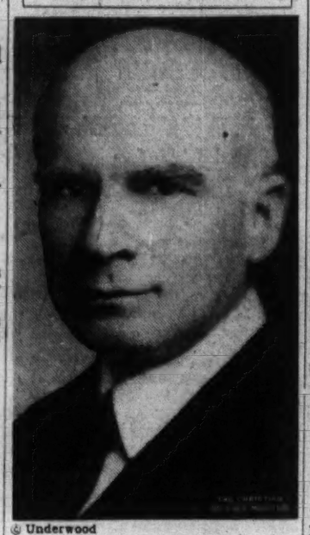
Following a conference between Senator David I. Walsh and Donald Richberg, key man of the industrial recovery program, a letter was sent to the Beverly Chamber of Commerce. "The NRA," it said, "has no jurisdiction over cities and towns that have offered tax and rent and labor concessions, in order to tempt concerns to move there."

The ruling, made by L. T. Marshall, executive secretary of the recovery administration, came as a distinct shock to many communities. Hope had been pinned on the forthcoming reopening of several of the codes, shoe and textile in particular. It was anticipated that some provisions could be inserted in the codes, whereby a concern would be prevented from accepting special concessions to move.

Senator Walsh, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers and labor board representatives have interested themselves in this acute problem, and had appealed to the NRA for action. On inquiry they had been told that the NRA was in part, at least, responsible for the migration. Higher costs due to the labor provisions and to various trade practice restrictions, had led companies to seek ways of cutting costs through other than the former competitive unfair practices.

Now that the NRA has shut the door on any help from that quarter, at the present time, various groups are exploring the possibilities of interstate compacts to halt the migration. The conference of Massachusetts mayors, recently adjourned, will consider such proposals as soon as they can be whipped into shape.

Goes to Panama



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George T. Summerlin

New United States Minister Appointed to Succeed Antonio C. Gonzalez, Transferred to Ecuador

Briefs

Highways coated with ice, traffic conditions almost intolerable was the report for Western Massachusetts today. Sand crews, a slight temperature rise, rain changing to mist helped the situation a bit this afternoon according to the Associated Press.

* * *

Boston & Maine Railroad repair shops at Billerica are slated to reopen on Jan. 2 for nearly a month's work for 650 men. Shops have been closed since July, the Associated Press states.

* * *

A warning to employes of the Portsmouth Navy Yard not to engage in work of their trade outside of yard hours was received by Portsmouth officials from Henry L. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy today, said the Associated Press.

* * *

The first examination in two years for civil service clerks in Massachusetts will be held Feb. 16 and March 2, Commissioner James M. Hurley announced today. Close to 20,000 applicants are expected to participate.

* * *

Maine's eight state-controlled liquor stores took in $23,990 during the first two days of operation, according to William A. Runnails, State Comptroller. Other stores will be opened when funds are made available the Associated Press says

* * *

Randall Field, Agawam, is considered for dog and horse racing by the newly formed Hampden County Racing Association, Inc. The State has approved incorporation, is considering the racing licenses.

* * *

Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, assistant chief of the staff in Washington, has been assigned to command the 18th Brigade, Boston. Brig. Gen. Henry E. Knight will swap places with General Smith.

* * *

Francis J. Gorman, textile strike leader, confers with the labor board in Washington, today, then returns to Southbridge for negotiations with the Massachusetts board trying to settle the mill strike in that town.

U. S. High Court Called Upon For New Deal Support

Filene Also Would Have Creditors Wipe Out All Their Bad Debts

Declaring that both good and bad signs abound in the 1935 picture, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and economist, today laid down the premises which, he said, will open the way to a complete recovery.

Mr. Filene called upon the Supreme Court of the United States to support the New Deal all the way, upon creditors to write off much of the useless debt commitments of the country and upon business to carry through its promises of co-operation with the Administration.

The reward for following these exhortations will be, according to Mr. Filene, a gradual improvement reaching sizable proportions of recovery in the fall of 1935.

His Presentation

In his presentation of the 1935 outlook Mr. Filene hazarded his prediction as follows:

". . . There will be little improvement during the first three months of 1935.

". . . There will be some improvement in the spring and summer over the conditions of 1934, but not enough to indicate that recovery has come.

". . . The fall will show a marked improvement and the trend from then on will be definitely upward.

". . . By the fall of 1936, we will have so far recovered as to make it generally evident that we are on the road to unprecedented real prosperity."

Such a glittering prospect depends, however, upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. Mr. Filene is apprehensive that the Supreme Court may rule that certain vital portions of the New Deal are unconstitutional, thus "demolishing our half-built structure of recovery and forcing a new beginning under most difficult circumstances."

Genuine Co-operation

Mr. Filene also has trepedations that business will not go far enough in genuine co-operation with the New Deal. Obstructionist action against the Roosevelt policies by either the Supreme Court or business might, Mr. Filene warned, make a resort to socialistic measures necessary.

Good and bad signs abound in both the industrial and credit pictures. Mr. Filene sees many industries such as the automobile enterprise courageously setting out to supply long repressed consumer needs with a degree of success which, he holds, will soon induce other industries to follow suit. The export trade is discovered still floundering and defying all efforts to resuscitate it.

But his predictions indicate his conviction that the unfavorable factors will be banished and recovery secured.

"Congress," Mr. Filene declared, "will arrange for nation-wide unemployment insurance and probably for old-age insurance—thoroughly sound business measures—and millions of Americans will begin to spend money which they have not dared to spend before, satisfying their long accumulated wants and immediately stimulating business, and providing more employment and more buying power. On the other hand, Congress may more than undo all this good work by flirting with unsound radical legislation, particularly currency inflation."

President Begins to Campaign For His Legislative Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Not a conference, but what President Roosevelt described as a continuous conversation began today at the White House to prepare the Administration's legislative program for what may be its most critical session of Congress.

Leaders from both Houses of the Congress, departmental chiefs, and trusted private advisers are beating a path to the President's study, where a first draft of his opening message is already completed. Mr. Roosevelt plans to deliver this message in person — following rare precedents—and it will go at the same time to the nation over a radio hookup. The message will be brief than most, not running over 5000 words, and will make no attempt to treat subjects exhaustively.

Policies are still in the dark, but indications plentifully point to a compromise course between the proposals of vast spending, running into the tens of billions, and the rigid economy which ultra-conservatives favor.

Do Not Expect to Exceed Limit

It is considered unlikely that the spending program will run the total governmental deficit over $31,834,000,000, which is the level at which President Roosevelt last year promised to hold it. This does not mean balancing the budget within revenues in 1936, for there will be a carry-over of unspent estimated deficit out of the fiscal year 1934-35, which may run as high as $2,500,000,000.

And to keep the total deficit within the $31,000,000,000 mark, the President must utilize a number of expedients, such as spending the incoming repayments to the RFC, and dipping into the $800,000,000 "profit" from the United States' departure from gold, which is the sum left over from the stabilization fund.

Such a financing program could probably include about $5,000,000,000 for public works, although it will require squeezing. But these $5,000,000,000 are the chief cornerstone in Administration policy, for with them it is the expectation to furnish jobs for such of the American unemployed who are able to work and cannot find places in private industry in the next fiscal year.

Cut in Dole is Expected

All observers agree that the President has finally decided for a public works program of about these proportions, accompanied by a sharp dimunition of direct relief and dole payments. Such direct relief as is necessary, mostly employables, will be transferred to the states, according to present plans.

There is no question of the Administration's desire—which springs eternal in every White House occupant—for a short session of Congress, busy at jobs mostly handed to them from the executive offices. The "Lame Duck" amendment has unexpectedly aided in attainment of this everlasting executive goal.

Congress, which used to meet in December, get organized, drift along until Christmas, adjourn for holidays, and drift back, now loses about a month from its beginning days—from the period when the Washington weather is generally better than it is in most of the constituencies.

White House Gains Advantage

Thus, when May rolls around, and June follows with its familiar temperatures, the spur for adjournment is keen—in anticipation as well as in realization. In the old days it was just the same, but with an extra month of session to start with. Now a good fifth or sixth has been lopped off the average session, for only the most pressing or promising duties would keep Congress here far into the summer.

The White House thus has an initial advantage, which advisers to President Roosevelt say he plans to supplement by a continuous stream of messages and Administration-drafted bills sent up in the name of various spokesmen.

The aim is to avoid too many idle moments, when Congress would feel directionless, and would search out legislative jobs less pleasing to the Administration.

Some Bills Bound to Appear

Some of these opposed bills cannot be headed off. They fall into associated categories: immediate payment of the bonus and measures toward currrency inflation. The bonus bill is expected to reach Congress early, inevitably to be passed by the House, almost as certainly to go through the Senate and then either to meet a Roosevelt compromise suggestion or a Roosevelt veto.

If it is a veto the House is expected to override and the Senate to be uncertain—with the result dependent upon the degree and astuteness of White House pressure. But a compromise, such as immediate payment of the bonus to such veterans as could demonstrate severe need for relief, would stem the whole situation.

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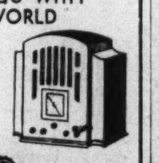

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World Enjoys Happy Christmas With Promise of Better Times And Peace Dominating Picture

From All Corners of the Globe Come Reports of Hopefulness and Alleviation of Hardships Due to Decline of International Trade

Christmas has again lifted the thought of mankind above the mists of materialism and opened new vistas of hope amid a bewildered world. This assurance comes from all quarters of the globe as reports pour in of a Christmas Day spent in a more expectant attitude than in any year since the blanket of depression fell down in 1929.

The whole world, the Associated Press reports, enjoyed a happy Christmas. London steeped in fog; Berlin blanketed in snow; New York under leaden skies; Boston with a spatter of snow; Atlanta to the sound of popping firecrackers; Havana, Cuba, under waving palms; Little America, Antarctica, across its ice fields; Moscow, secretly with factories running as usual; Kuling, China, in a drizzling rain—from all points of the compass come reports that mankind is still attracted to the profound ideas brought to human consciousness by the Prince of Peace.

Everywhere the keynote was optimism and almost everywhere there seemed to be less misery.

In the White House, President Roosevelt rose early, later attended church services with Mrs. Roosevelt. In the evening, the President presided at a family dinner.

From his sitting room in Sandringham Palace, King George V sent a kindly, fatherly greeting by radio to all the peoples of all the British Dominions.

Throughout the world, ministers offered prayers for world peace.

Cable dispatches told of the ringing of the ancient bells of the Franciscan Monastery of the Nativity in Bethlehem and of great throngs in churches in Rome.

Local Charities Reap Dividends of Gratitude For Christmas Cheer

New England cast a backward glance today toward the tinseled leavings of a merry Christmas.

Every local charity received a fine dividend in the gratitude its ministrations evoked among needy people. It was a day of countless family gatherings, of universal fellowship and good cheer. Underlying its conventional outward manifestations was the all-pervading spiritual significance of Christmas Day.

On Beacon Hill in Boston and in many communities throughout New England, caroling in candlelight celebrated the night before. Radio joined the nation's homes with music that revives the religious traditions of the season.

Hear President's Message

A country-wide network brought President Roosevelt's message to New England listeners on Christmas Eve. Yesterday morning, radio listeners caught the world-wide significance of the event with the sound of King George's voice that by short-wave radio transmission carried clearly across the seas to countrymen in all his dominions.

The message he voiced, the events he envisioned, were welcomed as warmly by New England listeners as by his subjects in distant lands. The hopes he proclaimed on behalf of his country are the hopes that the whole world has cherished since tidings from Bethlehem first gave ringing benediction to the quest for "peace on earth, good will toward men."

State and municipal executives devoted part of their Christmas Day to observances that helped to cheer people in need. In Boston, Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield gave a party to inmates of the Temporary Home for Women. The Salvation Army, Volunteers of America and other charitable organizations put in their busiest day of the waning year.

Feasts in Institutions

Feasts were spread on the tables of all penal institutions. Feasting and entertainment was provided for persons confined in other private and public institutions. Not even the transient visitors of New England's waterfront ports were overlooked, nor the keepers of lonely lighted outposts.

A light mantle of snow fell over greater Boston about noontime. Going was good on the highways. Trains were crowded. The New Haven reported the heaviest travel in four year. The crack trains South went out in extra sections, the Puritan to New York, the Federal to Washington and the Quaker to Pittsburgh. Travel down east was proportionately heavy. The Flying Yankee and Pine Tree Limited to Portland, the Gull to the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Canadian fliers out of the North Station departed with additional cars or extra sections. "The best business in several years," was the Boston & Maine Railroad's report on Christmas travel.

Hoover Gets Shower Of Holiday Greetings

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—From all parts of the world, Christmas greetings arrived here yesterday in greater volume than last season for former President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

The former President spent a quiet Christmas at the home of his son, Herbert Jr., in Sierra Madre, a secluded little mountain community. Only members of the Hoover families were present.

Mr. Hoover distributed the presents from the Christmas tree and took great enjoyment at the eagerness of little Joan and her brother and sister, Peggy Ann, and Herbert III. Alan Hoover, the ex-President's other son, came here from Bakersfield.

Pennsylvania's Bethlehem Recalls Nativity Scene

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 26 (AP)—Pennsylvania's Bethlehem, a steel town on the mountain tops named for the place of the nativity, turned to tradition on Christmas Eve amid the blaze of countless candles.

Since the chilly night in 1741, when a band of hardy pioneers knelt beside their horses in a log house of worship and christened their settlement Bethlehem, this community has been a center of Christmas devotion.

Every year since, those of the Moravian faith have climbed the hillside to their ancient stone church, lighted candles and in song and story recalled the babe in the manger.

Bethlehem hailed "holy night" long before sundown. Children assembled in the great stone church built in 1803. At night, the adults came to carol and to pray.

After the night service, rural Moravians hurried to their homes to arrange the "putz"—a miniature setting of the nativity.

Russian Minorities Observe Christmas

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—Christmas was just another day in Soviet Russia, where the Government will have nothing to do with religion.

It was not a holiday. Work went on as usual in the schools. Shops were open. Publicly there was no evidence of celebrating the birth of the Galilean.

But the day was observed in thousands of Orthodox Greek churches which have adopted the Gregorian calendar, while the churches clinging to the Julian calendar will commemorate Christmas 13 days later, as was the custom in prerevolutionary days.

The three historic churches in the Kremlin, and St. Pastil's in Red Square, which were the great centers for all religious feasts in the days of the Tsar, are no longer used for religious services but are preserved by the Bolshevik Government as museums.

Americans Celebrate Christmas in China

KULING, China, Dec. 26 (AP)—One hundred American school children and teachers here spent a merry Christmas. The school is one of six which Americans in China maintain for their children, and the pupils come from all over the Far East.

A drizzling rain was falling before dawn when pupils and teachers gathered around a great illuminated Christmas tree. Huge piles of gifts from the youngsters' parents and friends were stacked under the tree. Carols were sung in English, French and Latin. Amateur vaudeville, drama and exhibits filled out the day's program.

Christmas Gifts Come From Australia by Air

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The first regular air mail service from Australia reached Croydon Airport Monday three minutes ahead of the 12-day schedule for the 12,000-mile flight.

The two Imperial Airways planes carrying the mails brought a load of 1¾ tons, on which half a ton was from Australia and included a special sack containing Christmas greetings and presents from the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the King, to members of the royal family.

French Delay Stating 'Hands Free' Navy Aim

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Two French Cabinet Ministers agreed yesterday to postpone public announcement of France's "hands free" naval limitation policy.

Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Naval Minister François Pietri made the postponement a sort of Christmas present to the naval world, hoping that France's temporary silence would contribute to a better international atmosphere.

The attitude they intend eventually to announce is one of opposition to the present system of naval parity under the Washington and London Treaties, which they claim has been France's greatest source of irritation in its relations with Italy.

President and Family Attend Church Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Leading the nation in its religious worship, President Roosevelt and his household spent more than an hour and a half yesterday in Christmas church and communion service.

With a half hundred embassies observing the day in accordance with the religious and other customs of their own countries, the national capital made a vivid cross-section of the whole world's Christmas.

The day was fair and mild. Large crowds collected in the street about St. Thomas Church, both for the arrival and leave-taking of the large presidential family.

Many a "Merry Christmas" was called from the crowd as the White House cars—the President's open as usual—sped back to the family celebration. The President bowed and smiled and waved his hand, and Mrs. Roosevelt called back "Merry Christmas!"

Gifts Sent Into Chaco

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 26 (AP)—Thousand of Christmas gifts, gathered by the Red Cross and patriotic societies of Paraguay and Bolivia, moved into the battlefront of the Chaco Boreal Monday by trucks and airplanes.

Messages of Brotherhood and Courage

THE message of the manger—good will among men—was echoed from the point of highest honor in two great democracies when Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, standing beside the Nation's Christmas tree in Washington and talking into microphones hooked to two great radio chains, and King George V of Great Britain, in a "fireside talk" radiocast to the farthest corner of the British Commonwealth of Nations, both sounded as the keynote of their remarks a call to brotherhood, courage and progress.

The President addressed his remarks to "Friends of Christmas Everywhere," as he took part in the annual ceremony in the park opposite the White House, surrounded by other dignitaries of government. His theme was a plea for "union not only of the states but a union of the hearts and minds of the people in all the states and their many interests and purposes," coupled with his interpretation of the Scriptural injunction to "be strong and of good courage, to fear not; to dwell together in unity."

King George, seated before a microphone at Sandringham House, sent the voice of highest British authority ringing to the far corners of the earth—to a dairy farmer in New Zealand, a tea planter in India, a fisherman in Australia, a lumberjack in the Canadian Northwest—assuring British subjects everywhere that they were bound together "by the spirit of one great family," and that in a restless world the "clouds are lifting."

Roosevelt Says: 'Fear Not'

President Roosevelt in his Christmas greeting to the Nation from Washington, said:

This is the second year that I have joined with you on this happy occasion. Then, as now, with millions of others we celebrate the happy observance of Christmas.

© Underwood
Pres. Roosevelt

The year toward which we looked then with anticipation and hope has passed. We have seen fulfilled many things that a year ago were only hopes. Our human life thus goes on from anticipation and hope to fulfillment. This year again we are entitled to new hopes and new anticipations.

For all those who can hear but not see this gathering, let me explain that here before us in the park in front of the White House is the monument of a man who will live forever as the embodiment of courage—Andrew Jackson.

His was a long, long life in the public service, distinguished at all times by a chivalrous meeting of problems and difficulties that attended that service; a fast belief in people and a profound love for them.

His patriotism was unstained and unafraid. Carved into that monument is his expression of the necessity for union. That message grows in importance with the years.

In these days it means to me a union not only of the states but a union of the hearts and minds of the people in all the states and their many interests and purposes, devoted with unity to the human welfare of our country.

Just across the street is the house he occupied 100 years ago, the house the people of the country have built for their Presidents. From its windows I see this monument to the man of courage. It is an inspiration to me as it should be to all Americans.

And so let us make the spirit of the Christmas of 1934 that of courage and unity. It is the way to greater happiness and well-being. That is, I believe, an important part of what the maker of Christmas would have it mean.

In this sense, the Scriptures admonish us to be strong and of good courage, to fear not; to dwell together in unity.

I wish you one and all, here and everywhere, a very, very Merry Christmas.

King Calls for Unity

King George in his Christmas Day radiocast from London spoke in part as follows:

Upon this Christmas Day I send to all my people, everywhere, my Christmas greetings. This day, with its hallowed memories, is the festival of the family. I would like to think of you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, that all the people of this realm and empire are bound to me and to one another by the spirit of one great family.

The Queen and I were deeply moved by the manner in which this spirit was manifested a month ago at the marriage of our dear son and daughter. My desire and hope is that the same spirit may become ever stronger in its hold and wider in its range.

© Sport and General
King George

The world is still restless and troubled. The clouds are lifting, but we have still our own anxieties to meet. I am convinced that, if we meet them in the spirit of one family, we shall overcome them, for then racial and party interests will be controlled by care for the whole community. . . .

I send a special greeting to the people of my Dominions overseas. Through them the family has become a fellowship of free nations and they have carried into their own homes the memories and traditions of the mother country. . . .

If my voice reaches any of the peoples of India, let it bring them assurance of my constant care for them and of my desire that they today ever and more fully realize their own place in this unity of the one family.

May I add, very simply and sincerely, that, if I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward of the long and sometimes anxious labors of my reign of well-nigh five and twenty years.

As I sit in my own home I am thinking of the great multitude who are listening to my voice, whether they may be in British homes or in far-off regions of the world. For you all, and especially your children, I wish a happy Christmas.

I commend you to the Father of whom you and every family in heaven and on earth is made. God bless you all!

Bell Radiocast From Bethlehem Cost Weeks' Work

World-Wide Network Used Land Line for First Step to Cairo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 26—Chimes of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem rang across the world on Christmas Eve, transmitted by radio to the homes of millions of listeners in Europe, America, India, Africa and Australia.

Behind this radiocast lies weeks of complicated work. Giving the listening world the opportunity of hearing Bethlehem's bells has necessitated the most difficult radio arrangements of the year, according to the Chief Engineer of the Palestine Posts and Telegraphs.

From Bethlehem the chimes went to Cairo by land line, said to be the longest open wire circuit used in the world for rediocasts. At points en route it had to be compensated and equalized. From Cairo two transmitters had to send the chimes to London to allow for sudden changes in atmospheric conditions. From London the program was passed through Rugby to America, and through the British short-wave station to the empire.

There were 10 rehearsals in order to insure perfect synchronization with the elaborate Christmas Day program.

Palestine has no radio station. So a small control room had to be fitted up in the monastery near the belfry of the Church of the Nativity. Microphones placed in key positions in the belfry and in the courtyard outside took up the sound of the bells. The output of these microphones was combined to make the reproduction as faithful as possible.

For the radiocast two circuits were used. A "return" circuit carried the sound of the bells and the program back to Bethlehem so that the engineers could be sure to pick up their cues and to synchronize with the world-wide program.

In England the transmission of the bells from Cairo was picked up at Baldock, in Hertfordshire. From there the sound was taken by line to Faraday House, London headquarters of G. P. O. International Telephone Exchange. From Faraday House the sound was sent to Broad-Casting House, for incorporation with the rest of the radio program. The program was sent out from British radio stations, and from Faraday House to international wireless stations.

By this complicated system listeners heard "Jerusalem calling." Here, in Palestine, the time was 3:55 p. m., local time.

Cuban Prisoners Released In Time for Holiday

HAVANA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Christmas pushed terrorism and trouble off the front pages and out of mind yesterday. Stores reported largest sales Monday of any day in five years and all of the Christmas trees imported from the United States were sold before noon.

As midnight neared, Havana's churches were filled to overflowing, while crowds of worshipers unable to enter filled the streets around their portals and time-worn walls.

President Mendieta ordered the release of 194 prisoners in time for them to be with their families for the holiday. Like other Cubans, President Mendieta and his wife spent the early hours making the traditional round of visits.

Jury Panel Drawn For Kidnaping Trial In Lindbergh Case

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 26 (AP)—In Hunterdon County's century-old courthouse a special panel of 48 prospective jurors—27 men and 21 women—was drawn today for the forthcoming trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann on Jan. 2.

The panel was selected at the direction of County Judge Adam O. Robbins from the general panel list of 150 names, but it was considered unlikely that the panel of 48 would be sufficient for the selection of the jury because of the expected challenges and dismissals by both prosecution and defense.

The prospective talesmen were drawn from the group which received the booklet on a fictitious kidnap-murder case in which an acquittal occurred because "the aviator's baby was never kidnaped or murdered."

Both state and defense attorneys plan conferences later in the day to determine whether to ask for an entire new panel of 150 because of the booklet incident and the possibility that it may have influenced some of the jurors.

Miss Gow Returns

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Miss Betty Gow, Scot nurse, the last person to see Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. alive, came back to the United States yesterday to participate in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the baby's kidnaping and murder. Miss Gow arrived on the liner Aquitania. She declined to talk to questioners.

Billion Is Advised For the Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

primarily as aids to navigation or for flood control;

3. A widespread extension of rural electrification estimated as including 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 farms.

4. Completion of navigation facilities on the main stem of the Mississippi and connections with the Great Lakes;

5. Extension of navigation on tributaries only where extensive studies indicate economic justification;

Inland Waterway Control

6. The establishment of a commission to regulate inland water transportation;

7. The unification of all forms of transportation as parts of a coordinated system;

8. A program of balance between protection of certain areas and relinquishment of others, unoccupied by settlement, to hay and forest crops;

9. Employment of all methods of controlling floods—channel improvement, levees and floodways and retarding reservoirs;

10. A program of flood control on major tributaries such as the Ohio, Missouri and Southwest Rivers; and at strategic transportation centers such as Kansas City in Missouri and Kansas.

For Soil Conservation

11. Protection of top soils on public lands by protection of existing vegetative cover through more effective fire prevention and regulation of grazing, and by planting vegetative cover on exposed areas;

12. Vigorous co-operation with states in promotion of rural land zoning, allocation of land use, forestation and restoration of grass crops; and in development of farm practices such as strip cropping, terracing, rotation and mulching;

13. Caution with respect to further extension of irrigation in view of the present agricultural situation as a whole and on irrigated lands;

Saving Present Works

14. Improvement of existing projects and protection of investments in irrigation works and farms from deterioration;

15. Promotion of individual farm supplementary irrigation in humid regions as promising larger and more stable crop yields.

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Gypsy Memories

NO DOUBT, the gypsies are raggle-taggle folk; but, when they disappear, as an old Romany woman said, "all the countryside weep for them, the hedges, the trees, the stones and everything." In Britain we have not yet had to bid them a final farewell; and, if one does not go out on purpose (gypsies are never met except by chance), one may still see dusky parties gathering sticks for their fires or lying on the grass in some sunny hollow consecrated to their usage.

Driving by Loch Pitoulish, this very year, I saw a luncheon party in a lovely nook beneath tall birches; and, returning their salutations as I passed, I wondered if their lodging by that shining water was not the happiest to be found anywhere.

I have a predilection for gypsies; because, once in childhood when playing in a strange garden, separated from a forest by a stream, I saw a dusky-eyed woman, red-cloaked and black-hatted, with baskets on either arm and golden ornaments around her neck. She came out from the greenwood and stepped over the tiny flat stone bridge, where I was watching a toy soldier float down stream. It was a fearful moment for a three-year-old away from home and I fled in terror to the kitchen door. But I remembered the fascinating sight, and ever afterward looked eagerly in woodlands for red cloaks, coin necklaces and dusky brows.

My search has been rewarded by hearing Welsh gypsy harpers harp, and Welsh gypsy fiddlers play old songs, and I have often chanced on Romany scenes in both life and literature. Once I saw a whole family dancing an ancient square-dance in a leafy lane, all in the golden glow of a hot September evening. And this no farther than a stone-throw from the great high-level road leading from Chester to St. Asaph, called in Romany "the town of the cathedral."

* * *

IT WAS, HOWEVER, in an English forest that I got the best glimpse I ever had of the picaresque ways of the roofless ones.

"Take the path past the end of the churchyard," said my hostess, "then cross the common and you will see a fence and wicket gate. That's the way to the part of the wood where the gypsies sometimes camp, but one never knows if they will be there or not."

It was a lovely evening, though one could tell that summer was over; for the sun was already sinking and a tenuous mist was enveloping the distance in a veil of tender blue. In spite of stopping to admire cottage gardens, ducks and donkeys, I had soon traversed the sandy pathway over the ferny common and come to the fosse-way and its fencing—and there was the gate. On the far side of it was a tiny one-arch bridge over a streamlet, and a green path led down the middle of a lovely glade whose leaves were turned to red-gold, cedar, flame-red and oak-apple color.

The pathway was a twisting, twining one and I walked and walked, regardless of time, enchanted by the solitude: now stepping lightly on fair turf beneath tusky tawny oaks, now passing down elegant beech groves, now brushing through tall fern and brambly blackberry. When weary, I rested on a grassy bank to watch the sun's last beams penetrate between the tree trunks, and meditated on the days when the forests of the old fairy tales lay at everyone's front door, beckoning to adventure.

Not a sound came from the wood's recesses save, now and again, the far-off call of a wild dove; though, once, I was startled by the grunting of a forest pig, rummaging in the undergrowth and fallen leaves for beech mast and ripe acorns. I had no notion where I was going; but, having traveled so far, I pushed on. Night fell, gray mists stole out of the clearings, and I was half afraid I had ventured too far and might be lost in the tangles of the wood. My mood, too, changed suddenly. It seemed melancholy to be wandering alone so far from home.

* * *

AND THEN A twist in the path brought me to the edge of a vast clearing, beneath tall-stemmed wonderful arched boughs of beech, and I saw the picture I was to add to the collection in my Palace of Memory. Through the veil of nightfall, in that high hall, a gypsy band was grouped in careless comfort. Being at some distance from them and they unconscious of my presence, I could see without being inquisitive. They were at supper. On the ground sparkling fires lit up the misty darkness with cheering flicker and flare; and around in natural attitudes of rest, sitting on low boxes and leaning against trees, were men, women and children, all intent on what was being ladled out from a steaming pot. Two or three dogs sat on their haunches, awaiting their share of the feast. A little patient donkey was tethered close by and even the few weather-beaten horses, loosed from the dusky caravans drawn up behind the party, were included in the family circle.

Feeling somewhat of an interloper, screened as I thought by the undergrowth, I stole noiselessly along the rut which I supposed to be my track. But I had been observed and, a moment or two later, a shape appeared at my side and an elderly woman asked kindly: "Are you lost, lady?" I was really not a little thankful to be so addressed, and found it extremely comforting to walk beside my guide to a little gate hidden away in the fencing close at hand. She meanwhile told me of her hard day's tramp to the other side of the forest, but firmly refused the small coin I would have bestowed, with a "Good-night, lady, and God bless you all the same."

* * *

YES, IT WOULD be hard to desire the end of such old ways, even if they were the most reprehensible in the world. And they are certainly not that: only our times grow schoolmasterly and have no room for these children of the open air, who still desire to "fleet the time carelessly as they did in the golden age."

G. M. L. T.

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Fleet Wings Over Timbuctoo

I HAD been mystified by a well-known thing seen from a new, unfamiliar angle, but they had both already guessed it must be Timbuctoo, since it couldn't very well be anything else.

We dropped low and circled it for fun, very low three times, so low that I recognized the old caravanserai, the mosques, the market, the Caid's house, and even Daviot's grocery store; and then, beginning to see people waving up to us, I began to imagine that I recognized some of the people too, and stuck my head out, as excited as a chow dog looking out of the window of a limousine.

There were a good many people waving from the open square and flat roofs, for our silver-winged monoplane with its long, narrow, streaming, white-gleaming body must have been a sight wholly different from the familiar army biplane busses of the region.

We circled low, skimming for a third time over the flat terrace roofs of the famous city, mud-built but gleaming in the sunlight as if reillumined by an afterglow of its ancient glory.

On the pointed pinnacle of the minaret of the Mosque of Omar, glittered—instead of the Moslem crescent—its white ostrich-egg, and more familiar still, on the roof terrace of a mud palace which I recognized in the center of the native town, was a figure which I now surely also recognized by its white prophetic beard—there are no two such beards in Timbuctoo, or in Central Africa—my old friend, Père Yakouba, to whom I had telegraphed from Paris and again from Oran.

The schoolteacher told me later that at this precise moment Yakouba was saying:

"*Tiens*, it's droll just the same. The last time he came on a donkey!"—From "Air Adventure," by WILLIAM B. SEABROOK. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Ergy Landau, Paris

A CONCARNEAU FISHERMAN'S WIFE IN HER SUNDAY CAP

FOR years now one has heard that the distinctive costumes of Brittany, with their fine disregard for the general standardization of things, have been dying out. But there is a certain craggy obduracy about the Breton, which he shares with his native soil; so that this, and a touch of racial self-consciousness, still keep the elder women, at all events, to their wonderfully worked caps and bright dresses.

There is a feeling about this dainty finery, minutely contrived, carefully stored away and proudly worn, which is of the very stuff of seaboard Europe. Centuries of history are knit together by just this association of rugged faces with fine linens and laces. The Flemings and the Dutch shared it equally, and one notices that these old associations are particularly to the fore in Brittany, when the community wants to express itself as the community, in gathering together for a festival.

The details of the local Breton headdress vary not merely from district to district, but sometimes from farm to farm; and in these factory days there is a special satisfaction in the thought that the folk who wear them have first made them.

There is an inevitable comparison between the Bretons and their kin in Cornwall and Wales. They are all descendants of that mingled race, vaguely called the Ancient Britons, which the Romans half civilised and then left to be driven by the Teuton invasion into the wild west of the island or else across the Channel. Whatever other connections may be left between these Celtic peoples, the Welsh women at Eisteddfod time may still be seen wearing what might be only a local variant of the Breton coif.

But they do not produce a lovely collar, such as this Concarneau peasant woman wears, pleated as delicately as the underside of a mushroom. As she walks, it flaps gently, as though it would presently fly away with her—and surely she has a fairy godmother's face?

Rain in the Forest

A NEW HAMPSHIRE swamp is full of attractions at all seasons. In winter the great northern hares make innumerable paths across its soft snow. . . . In spring a host of migrating warblers makes merry in its treetops, and the song of the winter wren is sent from heaven to give joy to its shadows. Summer brings to it many a shy orchid blooming among the ferns. . . .

As I reached its borders, crossing the open meadow, I found the wild roses blooming. It was of these, doubtless, that the veery was singing so bewitchingly. Certainly nothing less fair could have prompted such magic music. Moreover, the veery's nest, framed in nodding osmundas, is near these beautiful blossoms, with many a pool and thicket between it and hard ground. Passing into the darkness of the swamp, I glanced back at the sky. The north and west were filled with black clouds which were stirred by passionate winds in their midst. A low growl of thunder came through the heavy air. I felt as though forbidden to enter the mysteries of the swamp, as though warned that danger lay within those aisles of twilight. The veery ceased its song. No bird voice broke the stillness of the gloom, and a hush of expectation held every leaf motionless. The branches closed behind me and I stole on between lofty trees with mossy trunks, over fallen logs, and through the dripping jungle of ferns. Upland woods are cleaner, stronger, more symmetrical than swamp growth, but they have not the effect of tropical luxuriance which the swamp forest possesses. The mosses, lichens, ferns of many species, climbing vines, and such large-leaved plants as the veratrum and skunk cabbage, give to the moist land an air of wealth of leaf-growth which is distinctive. . . .

For full twenty minutes the trees writhed in the wind, the rain fell, the leaves nodded and shivered under the drops, and the rhythmic roar of the rain was broken irregularly by the thunder. As time passed, the shower slackened, the thunder followed the lightning at longer and longer intervals, the wind seemed to take deeper and less nervous breaths, and I listened to discover what creature of the swamp would first raise its voice above the subsiding storm. A mosquito hovered before me, dodging the drops in its vibratory flight. If it was buzzing I could not hear it. Suddenly a single call from a bluejay came, in a lull of the wind, from a thicket of spruces. "Yoly-'oly," it said, and was silent again. I took a few steps forward, and the shrill alarm-note of a chipmunk sounded through the gloom. I strolled slowly through the drenched and dripping woods fragrant with the perfume of moss and mould. It was more like wading than walking, for every leaf had a drop of cold water ready to give away to whatever first touched it. A ray of sunlight dodged through the lifting clouds and fell into the swamp. The song of a parula warbler, distilled by it, floated back skyward. As the west grew golden and blue, bird-songs sounded from every quarter. The merry chickadees, conversational vireos, and querulous wood pewees vied with each other and the tree-toads in replacing the orchestral passion of the storm by the simple music of their solos.

Leaving the swamp, I climbed the terrace marking the ancient border of the lake, which once included the swamp in its area, and passed through a grove of slender birches and poplars. Their stems, streaming with rain, were as bright as polished marble, and their foliage, illuminated by the clear sunlight, was marvelously green against the deep blue of the sky. Presently a vista opened northward, and at its end rose the dark peak of Chocorua. —From "At the North of Bearcamp Water," by FRANK BOLLES, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Kinship

How many men have seen the tide
silver the lean grass, rise and ride
with the blood's deep pulse toward the earth's side?

How many men in the golden dust
of morning have passed by the broom-sedge rust
while the water captured, because it must,

the hidden nests that marsh-hens know,
and filled the creeks with a surge of slow
blossoms of light where the herons blow?

How many years have men, at the cease
of dawn or dusk, heard the wet wind seize
the reeds; and unloosed their boats, at peace

with ebb or full-moon-flood, and found
their hearts were strong with the steady sound
of the sea that cried to the salt-marsh ground?

FRANCES FROST.

"A new standpoint"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the experiences of the past few years, many of those meeting with material reverses have tried to console themselves with the popular theory that economic affairs run in cycles, and that therefore a cycle of hard times must necessarily be succeeded by a cycle of prosperity. A similar thought, expressed under another figure, represents the pendulum of experience alternating between extremes of good and ill, and argues that, because of the recent depression, its next swing must inevitably take the world back to a former period of material plenitude. Gradually, however, it is becoming apparent that such a swing is not likely to occur; that conditions may never be just as they were in former years. Abundance is as much a fact today as it ever was, and a normal general sense of well-being must be—is being—restored; but ground swept away by the recent financial cataclysm cannot be reoccupied. It is daily becoming increasingly evident that more than a political slogan is needed for true recovery.

In this connection, great significance attaches to a passage which occurs on page 556 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. She says, "Mortal mind must waken to spiritual life before it cares to solve the problem of being," and adds, "but when that awakening comes, existence will be on a new standpoint."

Is not this awakening even now manifest? In almost every nation there is more or less evidence of the unrest that accompanies awakening. Human beings are beginning to shake off the lethargic dream of satisfaction in materiality. A "divine discontent" is stirring in the breasts of some of the world's leaders. An indication of this is that never before were so many thinkers of all shades of opinion engaged in efforts to solve human problems. There seems to be general recognition of the fact that mankind needs to take a new standpoint. A more spiritual sense of being already shows itself in a fuller perception of the brotherhood of man, in the demand for equal rights among all men, and in a clearer understanding that the well-being of one class cannot be secured at the expense of any other class. There would seem to be no longer a "forgotten man"; the humblest now may voice a claim to consideration. Many long-sought objectives, such as shorter hours of work and better pay, improved living conditions, protection for child workers, and so forth, have drawn nearer realization than ever before. Slowly, but as yet imperfectly, wrongs are being righted; justice is being vindicated; compassion is finding expression. Spiritual thinking prevails over material thinking every time the smallest victory is secured for the right.

A beautiful hymn written by Mrs. Eddy includes the following lines (Poems, p. 14):

"Thou wilt bind the stubborn will,
Wound the callous breast,
Make self-righteousness be still,
Break earth's stupid rest."

The simple adjective employed in the last line epitomizes with remarkable clearness the testimony of some who have enjoyed to the full the material luxury the world offers and freely admit that after all it is but a "stupid rest." The breaking of earthly dependencies, however, may sometimes seem to be a painful process, and the average human being, while aspiring to peace on earth, clings contentedly to the things of earth. Only those of deeper religious insight can perceive what Christian Science clearly explains, namely, that only by the relinquishment of a false sense of ease in matter can genuine spiritual peace be attained.

We read in Exodus that "the children of Israel murmured against Moses and Aaron," saying, "Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to kill this whole assembly with hunger." From this we may deduce that they had visioned physical ease and material plenty after escaping from Egypt, whereas they encountered dangers and hardships. This period of discipline, however, supplied them with overwhelming proofs of the omnipotence of Spirit, so that later they declared, "All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient."

Centuries afterward, when their nation was under the Roman yoke, some of the Jews believed that Jesus' mission was to reëstablish the Hebrew nation in all its former prestige and glory. But such was not the case. Jesus' sublime life-work and supreme sacrifice were not for the purpose of building or rebuilding a structure of material satisfaction. By example and precept he taught the laws of God, through the understanding of which he dominated matter instead of being dominated by it.

It is not to be inferred that riches are evil in themselves, or that poverty is an advantage, but in experiences, however sharp, which turn one to God and away from subservience to any form of materiality, let none shrink from the effort to prove complete reliance on God. To those who pass through such tests clinging to the truth, the promise remains, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." There is inspiration in this beautiful correlative passage (Science and Health, p. 299): "My angels are exalted thoughts, appearing at the door of some sepulchre, in which human belief has buried its fondest earthly hopes. With white fingers they point upward to a new and glorified trust, to higher ideals of life and its joys."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Nowe stanowisko"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

WIELU z tych, którzy w doświadczeniach ubiegłych kilku lat napotykali materjalne przeciwieństwa, starało się znaleźć pocieszenie w znanej teorji, iż sprawy gospodarcze mają swoje okresy i że, przeto, po okresie ciężkim koniecznie musi nastąpić okres pomyślności. Myśl, podobna do poprzedniej, wyrażona pod inną postacią, przedstawia wahadło doświadczenia, kołyszące się między najwyższym stopniem dobra, a najwyższym stopniem zła. Myśl ta twierdzi, że, po świeżo doznanej depresji, następny ruch wahadła nieodwołalnie popchnie świat z powrotem do poprzedniego okresu materjalnej obfitości. Niemniej stopniowo staje się rzeczą jawną, że taki ruch prawdopodobnie nie nastąpi, że warunki czasów dawniejszych mogą się więcej w całości nie powtórzyć. Wszelako obfitość dziś pozostaje faktem, jakim była zawsze, a ogólne normalne poczucie dobrobytu musi być przywrócone i wznawia się ono; ale nie udaje się znaleźć gruntu, straconego wskutek świeżego finansowego kataklizmu, z każdym bowiem dniem coraz bardziej staje się oczywistem, że dla prawdziwej sanacji potrzeba czegoś więcej, niż politycznego hasła bojowego.

W związku z powyższem wiele znaczenia nabiera ustęp z dzieła "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy (str. 556), gdzie ona powiada, że „śmiertelny umysł musi zbudzić się do życia duchowego pierwej, niż będzie dbał o rozwiązanie zagadnienia bytu," i zaraz dodaje: „lecz gdy przyjdzie to przebudzenie się, istnienie zajmie nowe stanowisko."

Czyż nie mamy już teraz objawów tego budzenia się? Prawie u każdego narodu dają się zauważyć mniejsze lub większe oznaki niepokoju, towarzyszącego budzeniu się. Ludzkie istoty zaczynają otrząsać się z letargicznego snu zadowolenia w materjalności. „Boskiem niezadowoleniem" wzbierają piersi niektórych przewodników świata, czego oznaką jest wielka, jak nigdy przedtem, ilość myślicieli wszelkich odcieni przekonań, którzy są zajęci pracą nad rozwiązaniem ludzkich zagadnień. Ogólnie przyznanym faktem wydaje się, iż ludzkość potrzebuje zająć nowe stanowisko. Dowodem bardziej duchowego zmysłu bytu jest już lepsze zrozumienie braterstwa ludzi, żądanie przez wszystkich równouprawnienia i jaśniejsze zrozumienie, że dobrobyt jednej klasy nie może być zapewniony kosztem innej. Zdaje się, że już więcej nie będzie „człowieka, o którym zapomniano," bo i najskromniejszy może podnieść głos, upominając się o należne mu względy. Bardziej, niż kiedykolwiek, przybliżyło się urzeczywistnienie wielu oddawna upragnionych celów, naprzykład zmniejszenia godzin pracy i lepszej płacy, ulepszonych warunków życia, ochrony dzieci pracujących i temu podobne. Powoli, chociaż i niedoskonale, naprawia się krzywdy, staje się w obronie sprawiedliwości: współczucie znajduje wyraz. W każdym wypadku duchowe myślenie bierze górę nad materjalnem myśleniem nawet wówczas, gdy zapewnione jest chociażby najmniejsze zwycięstwo tego, co jest prawe.

Piękny hymn pióra Mrs. Eddy zawiera następujące wiersze (Poems, str. 14):

„Ty upartą związesz wolę,
Nieczułą zranisz pierś;
Ty uciszysz pychę ziemi,
Naruszysz jej bezmyślny sen."

Prosty przymiotnik, użyty w ostatnim wierszu tej zwrotki, uderzająco dobitnie streszcza świadectwo ludzi, którzy w całej pełni cieszyli się materjalnym zbytkiem, ofiarowywanym im przez świat, i przyznaje, że jest to wreszcie tylko „bezmyślny sen." Jednak zaprzestanie polegania na tem, co jest ziemskie, czasem wydaje się procesem bolesnym, i przeciętna ludzka istota, chociaż i pragnie pokoju na ziemi, garnie się do rzeczy ziemskich, znajdując w nich zadowolenie. Jedynie ludzie z głębszą religijną przenikliwością mogą postrzec to, co wyjaśnia Wiedza Chrześcijańska, mianowicie, że istotny pokój duchowy daje się osiągnąć tylko przez opuszczenie fałszywego uczucia wygody w materji.

W II-ej Mojżeszowej czytamy, że „szemrało wszystko zgromadzenie Synów Izraelskich przeciw Mojżeszowi i przeciw Aaronowi," mówiąc: „Wywiedliście nas na tę puszczę, abyście pomorzyli to wszystko mnóstwo głodem." Z tego możemy wnosić, że po ucieczce z Egiptu Synowie Izraelscy w wyobraźni swojej widzieli fizyczne wczasy i materjalne bogactwo, gdy tymczasem napotykali niebezpieczeństwa i trudy. Ten okres karności zaopatrzył ich jednak w niezaprzeczalne dowody wszechmocy Ducha, tak że później oświadczyli: „Cokolwiek mówił Pan, uczynimy, i posłuszni będziemy."

Po wielu wiekach, kiedy Synowie Izraelscy byli pod rzymskim jarzmem, niektórzy z Żydów uwierzyli, iż misją Jezusa było przywrócenie narodowi Hebrajskiemu całego jego dawnego znaczenia i chwały. Wszakże nie tak to było. Zamierzeniem wzniosłej pracy życia i najwyższej ofiary Jezusa nie było wzniesienie budowli materjalnego zaspokojenia lub odbudowania jej. Przykładem swoim i swemi przykazaniami Jezus nauczał praw Bożych, zrozumiał bowiem je i przez to zrozumienie opanował materję, materja zaś nie panowała nad nim.

Stąd nie wypływa, że bogactwa same w sobie są złem i że ubóstwo jest zaletą; a jednak oby nikt nie cofał się przed czynieniem wysiłku, który udowodniłby zupełne jego poleganie na Bogu w doświadczeniach chociaż i dolegliwych, które skierowują go do Boga i odwracają od wysługiwania się materjalności w każdej jej formie. Tym, co przechodzą podobne próby i co garną się do prawdy, pozostaje obietnica: „Oto ja posyłam Anioła przed tobą, aby cię strzegł w drodze i wprowadził cię na miejsce, którem ci zgotował." Możemy więc czerpać natchnienie z odnośnego pięknego ustępu z dzieła Mrs. Eddy: „Moi aniołowie—to wzniosłe myśli, ukazujące się u drzwi jakiegoś grobowca, w którym ludzkie wierzenia złożyły najdroższe swoje ziemskie nadzieje. Białemi palcami wskazują oni w górę na nową i uwielbioną ufność, na wyższe ideały życia i jego radości" (Science and Health, str. 299).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

To Charlotte Brontë

Keswick, March, 1837.

MADAM.—You will probably, ere this, have given up all expectation of receiving an answer to your letter of December 29. . . . Now that I am once more at home, and am clearing off the arrears of business which had accumulated during a long absence, it has lain unanswered till the last of a numerous file, not from disrespect or indifference to its contents, but because, in truth, it is not an easy task to answer it, nor a pleasant one to cast a damp over the high spirits and the generous desires of youth. . . .

It is not my advice that you have asked as to the direction of your talents, but my opinion of them; and yet the opinion may be worth little, and the advice much. You evidently possess, and in no inconsiderable degree, what Wordsworth calls 'the faculty of verse.' I am not depreciating it when I say that in these times it is not rare. Many volumes of poems are now published every year without attracting public attention, any one of which, if it had appeared half a century ago, would have obtained a high reputation for its author. Whoever, therefore, is ambitious of distinction in this way, ought to be prepared for disappointment. . . .

But do not suppose that I disparage the gift which you possess; nor that I would discourage you from exercising it. I only exhort you so to think of it, and so to use it, as to render it conducive to your own permanent good. Write poetry for its own sake; not in a spirit of emulation, and not with a view to celebrity: the less you aim at that, the more likely you will be to deserve, and finally to obtain it. So written, it is wholesome both for the heart and soul. . . .

Farewell, Madam. It is not because I have forgotten that I was once young myself, that I write to you in this strain; but because I remember it. You will neither doubt my sincerity, nor my good will; and, however ill what has here been said may accord with your present views and temper, the longer you live the more reasonable it will appear to you. Though I may be but an ungracious adviser, you will allow me, therefore, to subscribe myself, with the best wishes for your happiness here and hereafter,—Your true friend, Robert Southey. —From "Letters of Robert Southey." (New York: Oxford.)

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Pipers' Guild in France

This Delightful Idea Ever Making New Conquests

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

"LA Guilde Française de Faiseurs et Joueurs de Pipeaux" has been warmly welcomed by leading members of the French educational world. Among them Madame Gueritte, president of the Nouvelle Education, immediately realized the important rôle the pipes could play in the lives of French school children to counteract the intensive and often excessive intellectual work demanded of them. The Guild was therefore founded about 18 months ago on lines closely following those laid down in England by Miss Margaret James, founder of the Pipe Movement which is well on the way to become one of the most important international factors of musical activity, both in school and home life.

The Guild, which is directed by a few devoted workers whose enthusiasm is both communicative and convincing, has already a large membership, and undertakes to teach children to make and decorate the pipes they will later learn to play upon. Thus, the development of self-expression is strongly encouraged, and harmony and beauty are found to be not alone attributes of musical art but the basis of art. A child learns to love the pipe he has made from bamboo, and which he has beautified to the best of his decorative abilities. The tools used in making the pipes are simple and within the means of all. They consist of a small sharp pen knife, a four-square bit, a rimmer, a wood file, an auger, a pair of compasses, a hacksaw and a ruler. The aspiring piper is taught to handle these tools according to certain rules and to make the pipe which is afterward reserved for his own exclusive use.

Great care must be taken in shaping the mouthpiece, in filing the cork, in making just the right size the slit through which the air is blown, in determining the exact position of the holes which are to represent the scale, and lastly in tuning the pipe. This latter is a question of practice. It is easy to understand that the beauty of the tones the young pipers learn to draw from their instruments depends directly upon the love, precision and skill which has gone into its making.

The decorating of the pipes allows free scope to the imagination of the young artists, who often reveal surprising skill and ingenuity in developing the decorative expression of an idea. Scrolls, spirals, wavy or plain bands of alternating colors, wreaths of flowers and foliage, mottoes, symbols of all kinds, animals and even figures, can be used very effectively in designs built up around the holes, and the pipes thus decorated become little works of art, expressive of the tastes and personalities of their possessors.

The Guild counts many parents and teachers among its members. These receive an elementary certificate when they have followed a course of instruction by a professor and have submitted to the Guild's committee five soprano flutes made and decorated by their own hands. They must also be able to play a melody on one of their pipes, or reproduce a song which they have heard, and answer correctly all technical questions concerning the making and playing of the pipes.

The happy being who receives a "superior" diploma has the right to the title of Professor of the French Guild, and is authorized to instruct pupils in the intricacies of pipe playing.

The Guild should become an important part in the musical education of French children. France possesses a wealth of delightful old folk songs which could be easily arranged for the pipes. Up till now the MacJannet schools in Paris and summer camp on Lake Annecy are, I believe, the only educational centers in France where the pipes are actually taken into school life. It is said, however, that there is some talk of introducing the pipes into the French Scout Movement, which comprises several very large organizations, so it is possible that before long pipes played by the youth of France may be heard in its woods and over its countryside, reawakening memories of a classical past.

MARC LOGE

These Children in a French School Have Made Their Own Pipes With Tools Such as Those Shown Above, and Have Learned to Play on Them. They Represent an Educational Movement Widespread in Modern Schools of Great Britain and the United States and Becoming Vigorous in Parts of Continental Europe. Out of the Simplicity of Home-made Instruments Comes a New Understanding and Appreciation of Music.

School Sponsors Community Singing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

For six years now, the singing of Handel's "Messiah" has ushered in the Christmas season on the Principia campus. The chorus, numbering more than 200 singers, includes the upper school girls, seventh and eighth grade boys and girls, the glee clubs of the college, volunteer singers from the Principia "Dads' Club" and friends of the school who wish to share in the inspiration which this community project affords. The accompaniment is played by members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The program has been expanded so that about half the complete oratorio is given. This music, together with appropriate Bible readings and the singing of two favorite Christmas hymns by chorus and audience, fill an entire evening.

Principia's experience would seem to indicate that "The Messiah" is ideally suited for community singing. While popular because of its melodiousness it seems never to lose its power to awe and inspire even when it is heard again and again, and it is not too difficult for untrained voices.

The colorful history of this oratorio also lends an interesting touch to its study. Young people are invariably thrilled by the account of its first performance in Dublin, in 1741, when the ladies were requested to leave the hoops out of their skirts and the gentlemen to come without their swords so that the hall might hold a larger audience and yield a greater financial return to the sponsors who were thus gathering funds for charitable purposes.

What singer in the chorus can fail to be caught up in the inspiration of the Christmas spirit when the "Hallelujah Chorus," sweeping triumphantly on toward its climax, brings the audience to its feet in the time-honored gesture of reverence when the words, "For the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth," are sung?

This is really the high spot of the whole evening, for it serves to unite singers and audience in the thought that for almost 200 years this expression of man's high aspiration has found an echo in its listeners' hearts.

Home Training in Large Family

Where All Co-operate to Bring Out the Best in Each

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN people question our child-training methods, we are off to an unfinished discussion," related a certain mother as she smilingly began a bit of their family history. Her questioner was thinking of those parents of "only" children, who, meeting new problems daily, often wonder how parents of a large family ever succeed in harmonizing the different temperaments among their offspring, or in giving due thought to the guidance of each child.

"First, we have always designated such training as family training, not the training of our children," continued this mother of six well-developed and congenial youngsters. "Their father and I have been just as much in a training school as any one of our children. Training with us has been entirely a co-operative plan since the oldest child could cry for his bottle. It was adult education combined with nursery guidance that made us see the possibility of each member of the family joining in the work.

"One child may be the opposite of the other, to be sure, but that very fact will immeasurably help the two of them. When Charles is immediately plunged into despair by a required change of plan, the sunny disposition of Evelyn, who can always turn to find the next best plan and put it into immediate operation, will shame the sullen Charles into a change of front. If timid Billy fears to do a thing, he will be encouraged by over-confident Ted. We have always felt that all our children were each other's keepers.

"When Billy had a recitation to speak in school and felt sure he could never get up and say it before the class, it was Ted who trained him and then told him to look straight at him when he said it in school. The little chap was thus given the needed courage and did himself proud by saying the piece without a stop. And he received vastly more than a good mark in rhetoricals; he gained a greater confidence in his own ability because his own brother had assured him he could do the thing.

"When Jane was getting a complex because she had discovered her sister Marjorie was and always would be a much better-looking girl than she, I took Marjorie into my confidence and asked her to help me bring out all Jane's latent ability by suggesting ways for her to look her best and by praising each act of hers that was an improvement over Marjorie's own. Together we have made of Jane a more beautiful child, in that her face reflects the happiness of things well done, and expresses the confidence that comes from the consciousness that she is suitably dressed and from the knowledge that she is an interesting person. Her rather unattractive looks have faded into the background because we recognized her 'short' and sought a way to make it conquerable.

"With all of our children we have laid almost as much stress on their 'short' as on their apparent talent. We figured the thing that was easy for them would of itself be developed as they went through life, but the thing they were short or totally lacking in would need building up every day. Because we have seen learned men, world authorities on difficult problems, inexcusably short on perhaps just a common courtesy, we have endeavored to stress the glaring 'short' rather than to overdo training in the possessed talent.

"Since we as a family agree on wanting to make the most of each member of the group, we hold very frank truth meetings and in all kindness suggest what we think could be improved by another member of the family. When I, as the children's mother, heard from three of them in a secret written truth meeting that they wished I would always tell them when they had pleased me instead of ever saying anything about the times they had displeased me, I learned then and there a most valuable lesson that my shortsightedness had not taught me. And when from the results of the same frank meeting their father learned from his sons that they would rather have less material things if they could have more of him, he planned at once to take an afternoon off to spend with them.

"And so home training in a large family can be made a co-operative job with each member feeling it his privilege and joy to have a hand in bringing up the whole group and establishing that precious thing—a happy home."

A Little Private Stocktaking

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INVENTORIES are in season. How about taking stock of our attitude in the classroom? Have we been the sort of person we wish to be, or have we let the pressure of work, the trying ways of Jim and Peter, or even our own temperament, make the classroom atmosphere other than we would wish? Happily, children, even older students, live from day to day in classwork. After taking inventory, during the bit of vacation which gives us a chance at a detached viewpoint, we can actually change our attitude, if we see fit, and will find it accepted joyously and without question.

Recently I listened in on a group of junior high school girls discussing the classroom attitudes of their teachers. Certain criticisms by their very recurrence were helpful; certain expressions of appreciation would prove guideposts for any faculty meeting. (Parents, too, may find them illuminating and applicable.)

Smiles Appreciated

"She hardly ever smiles," was one of their comments which I felt many a teacher would be surprised to hear. The teachers who were chary of that friendly smile were segregated. A smile is a little thing, perhaps, but it evidently meant much; and back of it, I realized, might be the teacher's too intense attitude toward the work, or a fear—fear that relaxation of stoic strictness might result in classroom bedlam. Would it, necessarily? On the other hand was this comment: "She's such a good sport. She won't stand any fooling, but she can always take a joke. She greets us in such a friendly way and I love her laugh. It's so genuine. When something funny happens she lets us laugh a minute together, and she enjoys it more than anybody." Another comment: "The thing I like about Mr. So-and-So is that he's fair. He always listens until you have told your side. He doesn't jump on you without waiting, the way Mr. X does."

The head of this particular school has, I happen to know, taught himself to master names and little details about the children. "Whenever I meet him in the hall," said one appreciative youngster, "he calls me by name and acts really interested in my work. He nearly always asks me how I am getting along in some subject—the one that's hardest, too! He even knows I play the violin. It makes me feel so warm and nice that he cares like that!" (The school is a huge one, so the personal touch from this principal is a real achievement.)

Well-Groomed

Genuine appreciation of suitable clothes was also expressed by these girls. "She always looks neat," was, however, heard more than any comment on what might be considered expensive dress. They liked and noticed well-groomed hair on the women; they noticed ties and condition of suits on the men. They found it difficult to appreciate one teacher they felt always looked "dowdy." Seeing these teachers day after day, they were more influenced by appearance than they realized. There were, of course, no boys in this particular group; their reaction might have been quite the contrary, although I have heard them express themselves vigorously concerning their women teachers' appearance.

The sharpest criticism was leveled at the teachers who "yell at us." A thorough lack of respect was shown by these young Daniels toward them. The girls were too young to be aware and tolerant of causes—whether fear, nervousness, or what else—that the teacher had not met in himself or herself. They dealt only with results. "You can hear Miss Z. yelling at the class, even when you are way down the hall," said one. "Mr. L. loses his temper at the slightest thing, and bellows at us," contributed another, scornfully. The teacher who was master of his or her position to the extent of meeting all emergencies in a well-modulated voice and with quiet leadership, won their unstinted praise.

Perhaps others as well as I, look back to some admired teacher as the first outstanding expression of a quality which thereupon took form as an ideal. At boarding school I had a teacher of Latin who was generous with smiles, genuine with friendliness, and—what I counted in those days especially important—an unfailingly good sport. She seemed to enjoy us, and we deeply appreciated it and were grateful. Children are, I think, though inarticulate about it. But the true contribution that very fine teacher of Latin made to my life, lies in this: She treated us all with real courtesy and consideration. Furthermore, it came from what I know now to be a consideration of the heart, a recognition that we were each one of us individuals important in the sight of God.

This showed in a thousand little ways that have meant a lot to me ever since. For one thing, she never ordered us to recite; she always requested us courteously. Not that she was not firm. She was. But she never, in all the years I knew her, imposed her personal will on any of us, nor said anything that could not have been repeated years later and still have rung true as a right expression of human relationship. I saw her angry a few times; but—and this impressed me deeply—she kept silent until she could speak in her same courteous manner. We forget to be courteous to children. Volumes of etiquette books, and any amount of special training would never have begun to do for the boarding school child, what that teacher's quiet and consistent expression of true courtesy did for me.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Learning to Use Leisure Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I CONFESS I don't understand what it is all about," confided Mrs. Jones to a friend who had accompanied her when visiting school.

"What you mean is that this is very different from any school which either you or I attended," answered the friend, smiling.

"Perhaps that is what I mean," acknowledged Mrs. Jones.

The schoolroom which the two friends were visiting was a veritable beehive, with each busy bee apparently deeply absorbed in his particular task. Some children were working in groups some working alone, some playing, but all were busy and absorbingly interested. One group of children was sitting in a circle of chairs at the side of the room where the teacher was helping them with stubborn number facts which the children seemed unusually eager to learn. A number of pupils were at their seats working arithmetic problems, others were playing games, writing stories, or verses, or drawing. Two boys were sprawled out on the floor making a map, while another pair was finding names of places on a large globe which stood in the corner. From the hall came the sound of hammering; some boys were engaged in the construction of airplanes, movie machines and various other articles.

"When I went to school the entire class did the same thing," remarked Mrs. Jones.

"Yes" responded the friend, "and probably less than half the class was really interested in what was being done."

"This is an example of how our children use their leisure time," explained the teacher, when she had finished her work with the children who were grappling with numbers.

"We have a very definite aim of helping the children to form good habits in the worthy use of leisure. Under existing social conditions hours of leisure are constantly growing, and definite instruction and practice in wholesome ways of using that leisure is an important part of our educational program."

"I am glad to hear that the schools are giving that problem serious consideration," said Mrs. Jones, enthusiastically. "The responsibility for the use of leisure time has seemed to rest largely with the home, and I feel that much more can be done if the school helps."

"Both school and home need to recognize that training for the worthy use of leisure is a problem which must be handled in a wholehearted, systematic manner. In the past schools have been somewhat inclined to feel that the problem of leisure time was handled if athletic events, clubs and other extracurricular activities were sponsored, but we are beginning to see that while all these things are important and helpful the work is not finished until the individual has so established the habit of using his leisure in profitable and wholesome ways that any other use of time would be foreign to his nature.

"The children here know that there are certain definite tasks which must be completed, and that when the work is satisfactorily done they are at liberty to use the remaining time to do things which particularly interest them," continued the teacher. "By wise directing and careful study of each child's natural tendencies we help them to use their spare time for self-expression, and self-improvement, and to develop a wholesome interest in hobbies and games."

"But I should think you might find some children who would want to play games all the time," ventured Mrs. Jones.

"Of course, you are thinking of Bobbie," laughed the teacher. "Yes, at first he did want to play games during all his spare time, then one day a child suggested that Bobbie was wasting his time, and that he really should do something beside playing part of the time. (Children are very frank in their criticism of each other, you know). I had a little talk with Bobbie, asking him how he would like to make some games. I then provided books telling how to make certain games, and pictures illustrating the method. I also suggested that he might very easily think out some new games for himself if he tried. Have you noticed the results?"

"Indeed I have," acknowledged the parent, heartily. "We are so proud of the marble game he planned himself. He has made several and hopes to sell some later."

"This girl spends much of her spare time sewing," continued the teacher. "Did you ever see such style in doll's clothes? She is developing real ability in designing, but we encourage her not to sew all the time, since we hope for a well-balanced experience which is neither all work nor all play."

"You certainly have no problem with children getting into mischief," said Mrs. Jones. "I see that by keeping them busy you completely avoid problems of discipline."

"We do appreciate the happy, co-operative attitude of our children, but our great aim is not merely the present happiness and well-being of the children, although that is very important. It is to instill in them the meaning of the old motto, 'Improve your time.'"

E. H. H.

The 'Blue-Birds' Learn Rules by Rhyme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Eng.

THE Blue-Birds had long desired a school uniform and last summer the cherished wish was realized. Vivid blue caps, and blazers bright with silver buttons and golden monograms bade fair to transform our modest fledglings into strutting peacocks. So, as usual when I am perplexed, I called the Blue-Birds to a council, and explained the responsibilities that lay behind the joy of their new plumage. The question was discussed how best to insure that fine feathers really did make fine birds and ones that could behave with fitting decorum in the streets. The Blue-Birds gave the subject dispassionate consideration and, as was to be expected, our most turbulent member was most fertile in suggestions for a code of rules of the road.

The discussion was soon swept out of my hands and I contented myself with merely jotting down the suggestions volunteered by the children. The resulting list of rules seemed to me unnecessarily comprehensive: indeed, there were certain ones that I, in my grown-up ignorance, considered entirely superfluous—however, I was earnestly assured that it was "safer to have them," so I retired to my role of scribe.

Everything that it is desired to impress on Blue-Birds' thoughts—as in the case of all primitive peoples—must be made "rhymish and singish," as a Blue-Bird once expressed it. So my next task was to render our rules of the road into mnemonic verse. Now the Blue-Birds warble lustily, and with great emphasis, to the tune of "Vilikins and his Dinah":

When once we are dressed in our uniforms blue,
We'll tell you the things that we never must do.
Not rush through the streets with a terrible noise
Nor take any notice of silly strange boys.

You won't hear us making a hullabaloo.
We raise our caps / We bow our heads } so, and say, "How do you do."
We try every day to be kind and polite,
Let grown-ups go first, not to kick or to fight.

We never throw stones when we're out in the street
Nor bump with our bikes into people we meet.
And we never make silly faces nor yell,
But look where we're going and tinkle our bell.

How perfectly *frightful* if people should say
"I do hope the Blue-Birds don't pass here today."
How perfectly *lovely* if people should say
"I do hope the Blue-Birds will pass here today."

Too-ra-lee. Too-ra-lay
"I do hope the Blue-Birds will pass here today."

The music mistress looks unhappy: but I have the peaceful consolation of knowing that whatever breaches of the law may occur in the future, no one will be able to plead ignorance or even forgetfulness thereof.

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

SEE *Also* Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

Achieving a Smooth Attack

Vowels Gowned in Velvet—Avoiding the Nasal

Short Cuts to Better Speech—8

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN IDEAL to work toward is what is often spoken of as a "smooth attack" on the vowels. We want to sail into our vowels with a velvety smoothness instead of clicking them out. We may want our ideas to click but certainly not our vowels.

Our problem in this connection is in words which begin with a vowel, as *ask*, *it*, *end*, *up*, or *old*. When a consonant is behind a vowel, it projects it out with a little impulse which floats the vowel well off on the breath. When the vowel stands alone or at the beginning of a word we may, unless we have learned better, shove the vowel out with muscular force which results in a very ugly clicking sound. Another form of this same "click" is when in singing *m* you hear the sound begin in the throat and run up to the lips, "almost like a mournful 'moo' from a cow," as Elsie Fogerty puts it in her book, "Speech Craft." This is a serious blemish often heard in speech but quite unnecessary.

Consider the words "own" and "poem"; in "poem" the *p* propels the *o* safely out into speech, while in "own" we must be skillful in floating off the *o* with no consonant to help us. A valuable aid in learning this skill is to practice initial vowels first with an *h* before them—that is float them off with a little aspirate sigh (which *h* really is): *h*—own. Say *h*—own several times listening with a very alert ear and thinking carefully what you are trying to do. Then as you start the stream of breath by breathing out very gently, drop on it very quietly the vowel *o*, like a little bead on a chain—but all the time thinking *h*. Repeat this a number of times. This is very largely a mental process and requires clear, patient thought to accomplish, but it is well worth the effort, for smooth flowing speech unbroken by the ugly clicks and clacks and spasms of initial vowels is a worthy ideal for us all.

Practicing Initial Vowels

It may be said here that in the beginning of speech study, in all exercises with vowels, *h* should be prefixed if no other consonant is on the job, in order to be sure that in our zeal for doing our vowel exercises we do not fall into the habit of clicking. Once the thought has been directed to this point the ear will soon learn to discriminate between a click and a smooth flowing vowel. If you are not quite sure what is meant, say the vowels *a-e-i-o-u* in succession, giving each a little push with the throat muscles. Now take them again with *h-ha-he-hi-ho-hu*; notice that the click is gone. Try this several times if necessary—the ear must learn to be your servant and a good critic.

Applying this skill to speech, take any verse in poetry or a sentence from everyday speech and say it very carefully, floating off all initial vowels with *h*. Then read them again, thinking *h* but omitting it orally. Until one is able to give his beginning vowels with smoothness, he is not ready for force in his speech because added force will only make the clicks louder and more objectionable.

Lower Resonance

Now something to help overcome the nasal vowels. In the second article we discussed the upper stream of breath and upper, or nasal, resonance. Now we are ready to consider the lower stream of breath which passes out through the mouth as we speak. The overtones made when this stream is rightly directed is called lower resonance, vowel resonance, or oral (mouth) resonance. The beauty of the vowels and vowel resonance is determined largely by the shape of the mouth or vowel chamber—that is, by the position of the organs of speech when the vowel is made. The vowel chamber should be large, open, and free with a relaxed jaw, open throat, and upper and lower teeth well apart (three quarters of an inch to one inch space between them).

All the vowels are made on this lower stream of breath, or to put it very simply by breathing out through the mouth. If the breath is deflected through the nose during the emission of a vowel sound, the result is an unpleasant nasal twang.

We must, therefore, learn to make vowels free of nasality. To accomplish this the ear must be able to discriminate between a correct vowel and a nasal one. This is very important because it very often happens that people who are making nasal vowels do not know it—again a lazy ear.

We found out that to sing on the nasals, the passages must be open and free. If we shut these off by holding the nostrils closed with the thumb and forefinger, we shall get no nasal resonance but only an odd, stuffy, uncomfortable sound. For instance, say the sentence: "Oh, come, come with me, the moon is shining," singing well on the nasals. Now say the same sentence, holding the nostrils closed, and it will sound something like: "O, cub, cub, with be, the bood is shidig."

Free From Nasality

Since with vowels there should be no nasal resonance, shutting off these passages will make no difference in the sound. Say *a—e—i—o—u*, then say these again holding the nostrils as above. If the vowels are free from nasality, the quality will be the same in both cases. Dr. Curry, in his book, "Mind and Voice," suggests reading the following passage from Longfellow's "Building of the Ship," opening and closing the nostrils at times during the reading, to detect nasality. There are no nasals in this verse as given and if the closure makes no difference in the quality of the tone, then it is free from nasality. One may have to go over this a number of times before the ear gives a sure answer.

Our hearts, our hopes, are all with Thee:
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, victorious o'er our fears,
Are all with Thee,—are all with Thee.

(In the above verse the word "victorious" has been substituted for "triumphant" to get away from the nasals *m* and *n*.)

An exercise that will help us much in our endeavor to make vowel sounds free from nasality is to alternate the sound *ng* with *ah*, singing *ng* through the nasal passages buoyantly and giving great care that *ah* floats out velvety smooth on the lower stream of breath and with no deflection of the breath through the nasal passages. This is a very simple exercise but it has helped many speech enthusiasts over what sometimes looms up as a difficult problem. In the above exercise the throat and jaw must be relaxed, the teeth wide apart, and the tip of the tongue back of the lower front teeth.

Like all work with voice it is thought that counts, and exercises have little value unless accompanied by intelligent thinking. Each step of the way we need ideals toward which to work, just as an artist needs a model to follow. To begin with, our ideal may be, perhaps, some lovely vowel sound that we have recognized delightedly in the voice of another; our next step will be to attain at least one beautiful vowel sound in our own speech; then to carry over this ideal tone into other vowel sounds; next into some practice verses — and finally into our daily speech. This is not necessarily a long process but it is an orderly one, which has been very fruitful of good results.

[Owing to the holiday, next week's article in this series of 18, which has been running on Tuesdays, will appear on Monday.]

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Seven Ages of History in Today's Woman of Japan

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Emancipation Slow But Evident

Yet Feminist Activity Progresses Despite Setbacks

By **Roland Sharp**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG Japan's bewildering contrasts of old and new, none strikes more deeply into the country's social structure than the slow but evident emancipation of women.

They still cut the ripened rice and swish it aloft by handfuls before tying into neat sheaves. Some of them dig ditches beside men whom they outwork. Sturdy, merry, bronze cheeked, they toil with the sun as they did centuries before New Japan rose over the thatched roofs and fairyland hills.

Yet some among them have heard the call of far horizons. It is a call that penetrates into all levels of society. Silk-kimonoed ladies put aside their samisens to read of strange new paths already worn deep by the tread of women in other lands. Their daughters learn jackknife dives off the springboard in addition to the traditional tea ceremony.

A few feel the surge of airplane controls under their grasp, or experience that head-first plunge toward earth before the parachute billows open and jerks them upright. These ride the thin crest of a wave hardly beginning to gather depth and momentum.

Tradition Story

For Japan yields slowly to the idea of woman's changed role in the modern world. In this respect the country presents a strange lag compared with the rapidity of other transformations adopted from the Occident. Yet the lag is understandable, even in face of the reluctance with which women themselves seek emancipation under urgings of a few leaders.

It is not a case of dominant social institutions reaching over from the past to suppress a widespread feminist movement. Rather, the traditional social fabric still holds the vast majority of women by ties of sentiment or acquiescence. This fact becomes apparent in conversation with any woman leader who is trying to arouse organized activity.

Of course, the inflexible hand of past law and practice closes many doors to advancement. This has been true and still is in most other countries where women have won a wider freedom. In Japan it is especially obstinate, offering few prospects of widespread change before women first see the need and insist upon action.

These conclusions emerge from a close study in Japan, and run across the main lines of feminist activity. In order to fill in details, these lines will need to be taken up individually. Always the background of country, until recently steeped in feudal conservatism, must be kept in thought. Then a true measure of really remarkable progress in a few decades will accentuate encouraging developments.

Temperance Work

It was only 32 years after Commodore Perry broke Japan's medieval isolation, that Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt of Boston landed in 1886 as the first missionary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Today every precinct of Japan has a local unit.

One of the activities most engaging for a visitor to headquarters in Tokyo, is the distribution of a book giving Buddha's teachings on alcoholic drinks. You have to read it backward — that is, if you read Japanese. Once you have been told meanings of characters in the queer-looking title, it is good sport to run through the text and pick them out. They occur often, and are only four, meaning "Buddha Teaching and Sake."

Some 10,000 of these books have been sent to normal school teachers. This year marks the end of a 10-year campaign in the schools. The Japanese Union is directing its chief energies toward educating children in its three tenets of temperance—world peace, prohibition and purity.

Nearly 8000 women are members of the union, a sizable gain since Madame Kajiyajima and a few other pioneers responded to Mrs. Leavitt's appeal.

Women's homes are maintained by the union in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and other cities in Japan proper, as well as in Ty, Formosa. There is a students' home in Kochi Prefecture, and much settlement work is done in Tokyo.

Because of these and other activities, enlisting earnest support from thousands of Japanese women, Madame Ochimi Kubushiro, general secretary, looks to the future with confidence. At annual national conventions members are being trained in public affairs, quite a giant's pace from their former seclusion in the home.

Japanese Home

Not that a Japanese home is an undesirable place to spend all of one's time. Its clean tatami or matting floor; its delicate walls that open all into windows at a touch; its gnomish gardens tucked between every ell of the low, rambling house—these weave a charm that goes far toward explaining the reluctance of Japanese women to emerge into the bustle of outside affairs.

Yet they need to emerge, it is firmly believed by several alert women leaders, including Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, who was in the United States during my visit to Japan.

The need arises from out-of-date laws, hampering women in their efforts to be freer economically and socially. Moreover, since the advent to power in 1931 of the strongly Nationalist and militarist government, a check has been given to feminist movements.

All liberal tendencies touching public affairs have felt the rein in the last two or more years. They have had to yield gracefully and bide their time. Women's organizations are doing this so far as necessary. Yet the spirit of their leaders is strong, and shows itself wise in avoiding needless clashes with dominant policy.

A second article will appear next Wednesday

Lower Right: By Osaka Asahi Shimbun

Upper Row, Left—Where Women Are Concerned, Tradition Is Still Strong in Most Village Homes of Japan. Right—But in This Land of Contrasts, Women May Be Found Servicing Cars at Gas Stations. Below, Left—They Also Take as a Matter of Fact Their Jobs as Motor Bus Conductors. Right—Among Pioneer Japanese Feminists Is Miss Miyoko Kimimori, Japan's First Parachute Woman.

Interprets Electric Devices

How a 'Switch in Time' Saves Hours of Drudgery

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A LITTLE girl who "left school in disgrace, more or less," because she could not "make buttonholes," and felt it was hopeless to try, has just been honored by women who have come from all over Great Britain to pay tribute to the work she has done for them.

The little girl was Caroline Haslett, who, as a grown woman and director of the Electrical Association for Women, has for the past 10 years been busy in emancipating women from the drudgery of the oven and the washing-tub by showing them that freedom can come through the turning of an electric switch. The story of how she was, in her own words, "pitchforked into engineering" and afterward into the campaign for the installation of electricity into every working home, is told by Miss Peggy Scott in her newly published book, "An Electrical Adventure" (Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 2s. 6d. net).

The coming of electricity was an adventure which began in England in the days of Queen Victoria. Miss Scott tells how keenly the Queen watched the installation of the new light into Buckingham Palace, and issued orders in regard to it which nobody could possibly obey. But the adventure did not reach the working woman for many years after that, and it took Miss Haslett, with her intimate knowledge of the bitterness of drudgery, to envision what might happen if "the tired old saint of the washing-tub" could be relieved by electrical aid of the heaviest portion of her labors.

Needed Convincing

Ten years ago women still cherished the notion that the manipulating of a switch meant a certain "blow up" sooner or later, and it was a work of patience to make them believe that emancipation could lie in something which appeared so entirely beyond their comprehension. But Caroline Haslett had seen Utopia, and she did not waver.

She secured an office—it was only one room—and engaged a staff—also only one, and that one a volunteer—and began to work. She met Dr. S. Z. de Ferranti, the man who first lighted London with electricity, and found in him and in Mrs. de Ferranti enthusiasts as keen as herself and a good deal more influential. She persuaded the authorities of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925 to sanction the holding of a Conference of Women in Science, Industry and Commerce, which would include an electrical session. She found new offices, half a dozen rooms this time, where members of her association could meet and exchange ideas. She discussed tariffs with the advisory committee appointed by the electricity commissioners, and that exclusively male body suddenly discovered that the "women's point of view" might be useful. She supplied information to the Minister of Transport when he was drawing up the Electricity (Supply) Bill in 1926. Then, in 1932, she turned her association into an incorporated body, and, backed by the blessings and the financial aid of the General Electric Company, moved into her present suite of beautiful rooms in Regent Street and opened her Electrical Housecraft School, which, as she said, would finally dissipate the doubts of every woman homemaker.

She Met a Need

In the early days, it was claimed that, besides giving useful knowledge in regard to electrical apparatus, the work of the association would provide a platform for the expression of the women's viewpoint on all matters relating to electricity which might affect their private or public interests, but much more than that has been accomplished. Miss Scott tells of achievement after achievement that came because, as she explains, Caroline Haslett stepped into her niche at a moment when vision and enthusiasm were most needed. Men, having done the "hard inventing" in regard to electricity, stood in real need of a woman who could introduce their "inventing" to those who would put it to practical use. And Caroline Haslett met the need to the satisfaction of the most exacting business intelligence.

But her work has never been that of a genuine business woman. From the first, her ideal was to give greater freedom to the woman worker, and this ideal has carried her forward. "I want women," she said to a friend in the early days of the movement, "to have a greater chance of expressing themselves; to be free of the drudgery which has limited them. Many women are still limited by their outlook, and I want to show them the wonders of science—for them! I do not think the women's world has yet realized that the machine has really given women complete emancipation. With the touch of a switch she can have five or six horsepower at her disposal; in an airplane she has the same power as a man. I do not want all women to be engineers, but I want them to have a chance of electrical knowledge; to have time to follow their own interests; to be able to work in the easiest way; and to live in beautiful surroundings. No other material force has such power as electricity to help women, and I want them to take 100 per cent advantage of it."

PHYLLIS LOVELL

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

More About Vinegar

If the shells of eggs crack when they are being boiled a small quantity of vinegar added to the water will stop further breakage.

Mrs. E. R., Washington.

Adding Salt to Starch

A handful of salt added to your starch gives your clothes a new texture.

Mrs. L. G. M., California

Seasoning for Roast Meats

In roasting meat, if one teaspoon of salt to the pound is used, it will be just right for the majority of tastes.

Mrs. A. A. C., New York

Heather-Root Craft

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN Ivor Innes caught his foot in a heather root in Cornwall and went sprawling headlong, he did not realize that a very good thing had happened to him. Had he done so, he would not have given the offending root a kick, or picked up the splintered bit preparatory to flinging it as hard and as far as he could.

It was at that moment, with the piece of twisted wood still in his hand, that he chanced to see a pixie man laughing at him, a queer little fellow, formed by nature out of the root itself. So instead of throwing the wood away he dropped it into his pocket and began to search about for more pixies.

Every summer Ivor Innes and his wife camp in Cornwall, or in the south of France, at a spot where heath abounds, to look for their heather root treasures, and in winter, as Mrs. Innes will tell you, they "play with them." As a matter of fact, it is not as easy as it sounds, for the finding involves pickax work, the old rocks refusing to yield up their secrets without a protest. Also, the playing with them at home can only be done by artists, since nature sometimes requires a little aid, and then carving tools have to be brought out, as well as paints and brushes.

Even a Fantastic Name

"Griglan," the old Celtic word for heather root, is the name given to these unique pieces, and the word in some way suggests the fantastic forms that the strong roots take after years of forcing their way among the great rocks. To hear Mrs. Innes talk about them is like listening to a delightful fairy tale.

"This is our old woman who lives in a tree," she says, turning the gnarled root trunk round the better for you to catch a glimpse of the queer little figure seated inside. "She must have been there for years and years, hidden in the clefts of the rocks, before we found her. And this little witch rootlet had only to be given a tiny wooden broom to send her flying off to the top of the tree." And what a tree, too! A stark, cold, twisty limb, that seemed to be bathed in moonlight.

Many of the roots make fascinating fruit dishes, the wood that has been compressed between the rocks forming fantastic circular stands. Other roots form original table lamps, being curved upright and rising from the solid base, only requiring a bulb and a specially selected velum shade to complete it. One lamp-stand, that Mrs. Innes has christened "Pixie Escaping," has a tiny rootlet figure climbing the bare bough; another has the added interest of a carved and tinted woodpecker, while another, which is called "Carnival," is composed entirely of one root, the realistic Pantaloon being tinted in bright colors to match the gay shade.

Wind-Blown Tree

A little wind-blown autumn tree, that would grace the center of a dining table, has been made by the simple process of turning a root upside down, the spreading rootlets forming the branches.

"When the Queen saw our Griglans she specially liked the trees," Mrs. Innes said, "and then her eye fell on the Highlander, and we trembled in our shoes for we did not want to part with him. Apparently the Queen liked the way his kilt swings, and his jaunty air as he plays the pipes, for she asked us to send him and one of the apple trees to Buckingham Palace where she would make her choice. She kept the apple tree, and now the Highlander is ours forever, although a Scottish regiment, quartered in India, wants him very badly!"

Besides heather roots, Mr. and Mrs. Innes have discovered the versatility of flints they pick up on the downlands and on the shores, and have turned them into charmingly tinted toadstools supported on lumps of earth-colored wood. Endless are the designs that can be made from the old, rounded flints, and the addition of a real snail shell here and there gives an intriguing touch to the groups.

Cottons and Linens That Will Not Shrink

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

It is good news for the home dressmaker that a wide variety of cottons and linens, the output of leading fabric manufacturers, can now be bought and used and laundered with no chance of shrinkage. And for the purchaser of ready-made garments of cotton and linen it is also good news that these, if made of sanforized materials, will maintain their dimensions indefinitely.

This security is offered by a comparatively new process, called "sanforizing," which is a controlled shrinkage, accomplished without chemicals by a mechanical process.

According to the old way, when material is woven, the threads, both warp and woof, are under tension. Moreover, the application of tension continues in the subsequent operations — bleaching, mercerizing, printing, dyeing and finishing—during all of which the yardage necessarily is pulled and pulled and finally "set" with all the threads extended to their limit. Thus the goods is folded on the bolt and sold. But when these untreated fabrics are subjected to water the fibers relax and crinkle into their natural wavy lines. For this reason it has been the custom to pre-shrink by washing them at home all cottons and linens before making them into garments, even if the goods have already been pre-shrunk in chemicals by the converter, and this is because the old-time converter's process shrank the goods only one-half of its shrinking capacity. In rough figures, materials have a shrinking capacity of not quite three inches a yard, whereas the chemical process reduced the dimension of the yard only about 1½ inches. The continued shrinkage in successive washings by which we have all been annoyed is explained by this inaccuracy of the uncontrolled method. Under the new way, called sanforizing, the shrinkage—except for a "tolerance" of about one-fourth of an inch per yard—is accurate, so that it offers preshrunk fabrics which are entirely dependable from this point of view.

There are 37 licensees of the sanforizing process, all of them operating on so large a scale that during 1934, 400,000,000 yards of sanforized cotton and linen varying from denim to voile and presented in the handsomest textures, patterns and colors, will be produced. We can best visualize this enormous yardage by realizing that it would encircle our little earth nine times.

The process adds a small cost to each yard of the textile, but a negligible portion of this is passed on to the consumer, who, moreover saves by not having to plan for diminished quantity. In buying material from the bolt it is easy to demand and identify sanforized goods, for they are stamped. In ready-made garments it is more difficult, for labels are unpopular, but the shopper can do much to advance a good cause by demanding assurance that clothing of cotton and linen has been made from those cloths which have been submitted to the sanforizing controlled-shrinkage process.

Building Style With Accessories

The interest of this costume is enhanced by the accessories of reindeer velours, a knit fabric of velvety appearance. Choose the color—black, brown or green—to suit yourself. The triangle scarf is enlivened by a monogram as are also the glove-bracelets. The bag is of the envelope type with a back strap. The series of three—scarf, gloves and bag—designed by Fred Screaton. Shown by B. Altman & Co.

Mix Your Cake When You Like

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santarce, Puerto Rico

If your kitchen schedule is a little heavy in the afternoon, you can mix your cake in the morning and bake it during the afternoon. Some weeks ago we were told in an article on this page that adding the baking powder last improved the texture of the cake. Finally, it occurred to me that if no actual change took place in the batter until the baking powder was added, why not mix the cake at the most convenient time of the day! I like doing it this way because it enables me to get the oven going for an oven-cooked dinner and then utilize the dinner heat to bake my cake. Previously I had been rushed trying to get the cake mixed and ready for the oven without letting it get into the way of dinner preparations. Now I simply stir the baking powder into the batter just before I pour it into the cake pans. And I have lighter cakes than I ever had before. (Mrs.) M. S.

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AS WE APPROACH the New Year, we look back over the past twelve months with sincere appreciation for the continued loyal support of the many readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We are grateful for a substantial increase in business and look forward to the establishment of friendly relations with many fine people whom we have not as yet had the privilege of serving.

Please accept our Holiday greetings and sincere wishes for an active, fruitful Nineteen Thirty-Five.

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Visiting Teams Win Three Out Of Four Games

Christmas Atmosphere Seems to Invade National Hockey League

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	1	5	35	25	21
Boston	9	0	7	41	36	18
Detroit	7	2	8	49	34	16
Rangers	6	0	10	41	57	12
Canadian Division						
Toronto	14	1	2	54	32	29
Montreal	8	1	6	40	30	17
Canadiens	5	3	7	29	36	13
Americans	5	2	9	30	41	12
St. Louis	3	2	13	23	51	8

Results Dec. 25

Montreal 5, Boston 3.
Rangers 3, Americans 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Toronto 6, Canadiens 2.

Three visiting teams out of four were victors last night in National Hockey League contests. Whether it was the "give away" atmosphere surrounding the Christmas holidays or purely chance, the home teams customarily win hockey professional games. N. Y. Rangers were the only players to win on home ice and they beat N. Y. Americans, 3—1, at the N. Y. Garden, although it is the home site of both teams, according to the schedule.

Toronto Maple Leafs whirled beyond the reach of Canadiens, 6—2, in a third-period rush at Montreal; Maroons invaded Boston to beat the Bruins before a large sized gathering of 11,000, 5—3; and Detroit Red Wings were so imbued with the Christmas generosity as to practically give Chicago Black Hawks a 2—1 triumph in Detroit.

Continuing to romp through the 1934-35 schedule just about as they please, Maple Leafs disappointed a hopeful home crowd at the Forum by easily mastering the best efforts of Canadiens. Starting slowly the Leafs held only a 3-to-2 advantage until early in the final session. Then came the deluge when Leafs opened up in grand style to filter through the Canadien defense for three goals. Pep Kelly, Toronto recruit, collected a goal and an assist.

One of the largest gatherings of the season turned out to view their Bruins play Montreal at the Boston Garden, and while the locals fought gamely, it was in vain. Before the home team had settled down to real hockey the Maroons scored three fast goals beginning at 13 minutes of the first period. Bruins opened fast, starting the second session to score twice, but that gesture ended there for Alex Connell proved too good for victorious hopes from then on. Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, was given wretched support by the local defense and Maroon attackers were in on him time and again.

Wally Kilrea had an unfortunate experience playing his first game of the season with Red Wings. Taken up from Olympics he attempted to clear a loose puck in front of the Detroit net and shot it into his own teams' goal instead. Tommy Cook, Chicago center was given credit. That goal proved the winning margin, for each team scored once thereafter. Howie Morenz tallied the other Chicago goal in the late stages of the third period and the only Detroit counter came in the last minute when Herb Lewis realized on a play with Larry Aurie.

Rangers evened the New York City series for the present season when they topped Americans, 2 to 1, giving each team a victory. Some 14,000 attended and while the Americans carried the attack to Rangers most of the time, Davie Kerr, Ranger goalie, was on his game and turned away all but one of the losers' efforts. The two ended the first period tied, 1 to 1, but Rangers tallied in the second and added one more in the third.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The New York Conferences

THIS is a big week in college athletic circles despite the fact that there are not many contests taking place. It is the week of conferences in New York City with the National Collegiate Athletic Association staging the biggest of the meetings. We can well remember when this organization began functioning and how it was looked upon with very little favor by those who were actively connected with college sports some 25 years ago. Taking "The elevation of sports to a plane in keeping with the high principles of education" as its platform and serving as an advisory body instead of as an administrative organization, it has gone on year after year doing more and more good in the uplifting of college sports. Today it stands high in the collegiate world and, if it continues to develop in the future as it has in the past, it will deserve the whole-hearted support of the college world. While much has been done toward bettering all forms of intercollegiate sports, there is still a chance for much more work and there is every reason to expect that the N. C. A. A. will continue to exert its influence for the high ideals toward which it has always pointed.

A Real Hockey Guide

Followers of hockey will be glad to know that the 1935 edition of the National Hockey Guide is out. Jim Hendy is editor of the little booklet and he has produced a guide which should be in the hands of everyone who is interested in this popular winter sport.

Free Substitution in Baseball

Perhaps it would be just as well if we waited and saw what effect the free substitution in schoolboy baseball games, which is to be permitted in Massachusetts school games, will have; but we can't help venturing the opinion that it is not a step which is going to be helpful to the game. Baseball is a game which has undergone very few fundamental changes in the past 50 years or so and it has proved popular even in the face of some very serious opposition which did not exist in its early years. We have free substitutions in football and hockey. They have no doubt tended to speed these games up and there have undoubtedly been instances where it has been of decided advantage in football; but we can see no call for such a change in baseball.

Some Waiver!

When Tom Turner's Portland Club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League put the name of its groundkeeper on the waiver list it established what appears to be a precedent. These waiver lists have heretofore been confined to baseball players, and when the Portland groundkeeper's name appeared on one recently, it was only natural that one of the clubs in the league should put in a claim for the man in question. When Portland discovered that it wanted to keep its groundkeeper, it had some difficulty in convincing the San Francisco club that the man in question was not a promising young pitcher or a .400-hitting outfielder. It is not expected that waiver lists will be enlarged to take in anything more than players.

Champions Win Most Extra-Inning Games

When it came to winning extra-inning games in 1934, the Detroit Tigers were in a class by themselves in the American League, winning 12 and losing only two overtime contests in addition to winning a 12-inning game from the Cardinals in the World Series. New York came second with nine and three.

The longest game was a 17-inning affair won by St. Louis from Washington, 6 to 5, Harland Clift breaking up the game with a double. St. Louis used five pitchers, Washington four. New York won a 14-inning battle from Chicago, 7 to 6, and one of the same length from St. Louis, 6 to 5. Chicago took a 13-inning game from New York which also dropped a 13-inning contest to Boston. The remainder of the 56 extra-inning games were of 10, 11 or 12 innings.

Two Elected at Lehigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 26—Robert J. Turner of Ridley Park, Penna., and William M. Smith of Freehold, N. J., have been elected captains of the soccer and cross-country teams, respectively, at Lehigh University.

Miss Hollinger In Fourth Round Of Girls' Tennis

Helen Bernhardt of New York Also Advances in U. S. Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 26—Taking advantage of their school vacation, a group of girls under 18 years of age started play this morning in the United States girls' indoor tennis championship for the 1935 title at the Longwood covered courts.

Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, who was runnerup to M. Millicent Hirsh of New York, the 1934 champion, last winter, advanced to the fourth round this morning. Miss Hollinger, drawing a first-round bye, won 24 straight games to defeat Shirley Smith of Winchester, Mass., in the second round, and Phoebe Rotch of Middleboro, Mass., in the third round.

Miss Hollinger is ranked No. 1 in girls' singles by the Western Lawn Tennis Association. She added the Tri-State, Western girls' singles and doubles, Ohio Valley girls', Oakwood High School, and the City of Dayton titles to her list last summer. She was also runnerup in the Canadian national girls' championship.

Helen Bernhardt of New York, the second seeded player at Longwood, won her second-round match from Polly Morrill of Dedham, Mass., 6—3, 6—3, in convincing fashion.

The other seeded players, Louise Hedlund of Watertown, Mass., No. 4, drew a first-round bye, and Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass., No. 3, won by default from Ruth Aseltine of Winchester, Mass. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championship—First Round

Frances Kelley, Winchester, Mass., defeated Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Elena Ciccone, Newton, Mass., won from Katherine Gilbert, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Lois Ladd, Winchester, Mass., defeated Katherine Hubbell, Dedham, Mass., 6—2, 7—5.

Betty Albers, Brookline, Mass., defeated Eleanor Holmes, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Shirley Smith, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Phoebe Rotch, Middleboro, Mass., won from Nancy Godfrey, Brookline, Mass., by default.

Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., won from Ruth Aseltine, Winchester, Mass., by default.

Helen Rotch, Middleboro, Mass., defeated Dorothy Kleeb, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Bernhardt, New York, defeated Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Phoebe Rotch, Middleboro, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Jackson Increases Margin in Scoring

MONTREAL, Dec. 26 (AP)—Although the Toronto Maple Leafs were limited to two goals last week, Harvey (Busher) Jackson got one of them and the Leafs' forward increased his hold on scoring honors in the National Hockey League.

Jackson's one tally boosted his total points to 22 and widened the gap between him and second place, held by his teammate, Charlie (Chuck) Conacher, who went scoreless and finished the week with the same total that he started it—19.

Cooney Weiland of the Detroit Red Wings scored one goal and was credited with three assists to hoist his aggregate to 18—good for third place, while four players—Earl Robinson of the Montreal Maroons, Ebbie Goodfellow, Herb Lewis and Larry Aurie of Detroit were deadlocked in fourth place with 15 points each.

Bill Cook, veteran New York Rangers' captain, climbed a couple of notches to fifth place, by virtue of garnering two goals and assisting in three others to swell his total to 14. The leaders:

Player and Team	G.	A.	P.
H. Jackson, Toronto	16	6	22
C. Conacher, Toronto	9	10	19
Weiland, Detroit	8	10	18
Robinson, Montreal	10	5	15
Goodfellow, Detroit	7	8	15
Lewis, Detroit	5	10	15
Aurie, Detroit	5	10	15
W. Cook, Rangers	6	8	14
Barry, Boston	9	4	13
Schriner, Americans	6	6	12
T. Cook, Chicago	5	7	12
Boucher, Rangers	4	8	12
Gottselig, Chicago	8	3	11
Stewart, Boston	7	4	11
Howe, St. Louis	5	6	11
Sorrell, Detroit	4	7	11

Miss Dewar Leads Poll

TORONTO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Phyllis Dewar, "the mermaid of the plains," has been selected as Canada's outstanding woman athlete of 1934 in an annual poll conducted by the Canadian press among the Dominion's sports editors. The 18-year-old Moose Jaw, Sask., swimmer won four gold medals at the Empire Games and had just as easy a time in the poll, being picked by 25 of 37 experts for 1934 honors. She succeeds Ada Mackenzie, of Toronto, who won the 1933 vote with her victories in the Canadian open and closed golf championships of that year. Second to Miss Dewar in the 1934 poll was Aileen Meagher, of Halifax, a sprinter. She received seven votes.

Princeton Elects Sullivan

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 26 (AP)—Announcements of the election of William H. (Billy) Sullivan '35 of Allenhurst, N. J., as polo captain was made Tuesday by the Princeton Athletic Association coincident with the announcement of a schedule of 19 indoor games for the varsity, junior varsity and freshman teams. The season will open against Cornell in its new drill hall at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12 and close with the National Intercollegiates, the date and site for which have not been set, but which probably will be held in New York City late in March. The Tigers won the 1934 championship.

Dutra Voted Leading Pro

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Golf professionals wintering here have voted Olin A. Dutra, national open champion, "leading pro of 1934." Dutra, winner of the recent Miami Biltmore open, received 12 of the 93 votes cast. Paul Runyan, the P. G. A. champion, placed second, trailing the Californian by one ballot. Tied for third with 10 votes each were Tommy Armour, Gene Sarazen and Ky Laffoon. Others who received votes in order, were Macdonald Smith, Horton Smith, Craig Wood, Willie Macfarlane and Bobby Cruickshank.

Paul Waner Topped National In Batting for Second Time

Pittsburgh Outfielder Also Annexed 1927 Title—St. Louis Cardinals Won Team Championship With Pirates Second—Two New Marks

Official batting records of the National League for 1934 just released, show that 240 players took part in championship games. Of this number, 62 engaged in 75 games or more, 121 took part in 10 to 74 games, and 37 apepared in fewer than 10 games.

Paul G. Waner, Pittsburgh, with a percentage of .362, led the league in batting for the second time. In 1927 he gained the leadership with a mark of .380. Waner scored most runs, 122, and made most hits, 217, in 1934.

John H. Rothrock, St. Louis, went to bat most times, 647.

James A. Collins, St. Louis, accumulated the largest number of total bases on hits, 369, and with Melvin T. Ott, New York, tied for most home runs, 35.

Hazen S. Cuyler, Chicago, and Ethan N. Allen Philadelphia, tied for most two-base hits, 42. Joseph M. Medwick, St. Louis, made most three-base hits, 18. Hugh M. Critz, New York, sacrified most times, 22. John L. Martin, St. Louis, stole most bases for the second consecutive year, his total of 23 being three short of his 1933 record. William H. Terry, New York, produced the most one-base hits, 169.

Five players took part in all their club's games: William H. Terry and Melvin T. Ott, New York, 153 games; James A. Collins and John H. Rothrock, St. Louis, 154 games; August R. Suhr, Pittsburgh, 151 games. Suhr, by playing all his club's games in 1934, brought his string of consecutive games to 475. He started his streak on Sept. 11, 1931. Suhr played 16 games in 1931, 154 in 1932, 154 in 1933 and 151 in 1934.

William M. Urbanski, Boston, tied the National League record for no official times at bat in a nine-inning game when he had four bases on balls and two sacrifices on June 13. This ties the record of Miller J. Huggins, St. Louis, made June 1, 1910.

Melvin T. Ott, New York, by scoring six runs in the game of Aug. 4, against Philadelphia, established a modern National League record.

The club batting records show St. Louis leading, with a percentage of .288, which includes going to bat most times, 5502; scoring most runs, 799; making most hits, 1582; most two-base hits, 294; aggregating most total bases on hits, 2338, and stealing most bases, 69.

Cincinnati allowed most runs to opponents, 801.

Pittsburgh for the second consecutive year made most three-base hits, 77, and most singles, 1131.

New York for the second consecutive year led in home runs, with 126; made most sacrifice hits, 108, and established a new record for fewest stolen bases in a season by pilfering only 19, displacing Cincinnati's low record of 24 made in 1931. The official averages follow:

Club Batting

Club	G	AB	R	Runs	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	Opp PC
St. Louis	154	5502	799	656	1582	2338	294	75	104	76	69	.288
Pittsburgh	151	5361	735	713	1541	2132	281	77	52	59	44	.287
Philadelphia	149	5218	675	794	1480	2004	286	35	56	79	52	.284
Brooklyn	153	5427	748	795	1526	2151	284	52	79	77	55	.281
Chicago	152	5347	705	639	1494	2148	263	44	101	93	59	.279
New York	153	5396	760	583	1485	2185	240	41	126	108	19	.275
Boston	152	5370	683	714	1460	2030	233	44	83	81	30	.272
Cincinnati	152	5361	590	801	1428	1950	227	65	55	78	34	.266
League Totals		42982	5695	5695	11996	16938	2108	433	656	651	362	.279

Individual Batting
Seventy-five Games or More

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	146	599	122	217	323	32	16	14	8	8	.362
Terry, William H., New York	L	153	602	109	213	279	30	6	8	19	..	.354
Cuyler, Hazen S., Chicago	R	142	559	80	189	265	42	8	6	13	15	.338
Collins, James A., St. Louis	Both	154	600	116	200	369	40	12	35	3	2	.333
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	L	149	558	115	186	285	41	11	12	6	10	.333
Leslie, Samuel A., Brooklyn	L	146	546	75	181	249	29	6	9	3	5	.332
Moore, Joseph G., New York	L	139	580	106	192	282	37	4	15	1	5	.331
Allen, Ethan N., Philadelphia	R	145	581	87	192	272	42	4	10	16	6	.3304
Moore, J. F., 16 Cin.-116 Phil	L	132	500	73	165	247	35	7	11	4	7	.3300
Pool, Harlan, Cincinnati	L	99	358	38	117	155	22	5	2	5	3	.327
Ott, Melvin T., New York	L	153	582	119	190	344	29	10	35	1	..	.326
Padden, T. F., Pittsburgh	R	82	237	27	76	92	12	2	..	2	3	.321
Koenecke, Leonard, Brooklyn	L	123	460	79	147	234	31	7	14	5	8	.320
Medwick, J. M., St. Louis	R	149	620	110	198	328	40	18	18	4	3	.319
Todd, Alfred C., Philadelphia	R	91	302	33	96	134	22	2	4	..	3	.318
O'Doull, Frank J., New York	L	83	177	27	56	93	4	3	9	1	2	.3163
Delancey, W. F., St. Louis	L	93	253	41	80	143	18	3	13	..	1	.3162
Stripp, Joseph W., Brooklyn	R	104	384	50	121	155	19	6	1	9	2	.315
Jordan, Baxter B., Boston	L	124	489	68	152	202	26	9	2	10	3	.311
Bartell, Richard, Phila.	R	146	604	102	187	225	30	4	..	9	13	.310
Traynor, H. J., Pittsburgh	R	119	444	62	137	182	22	10	1	2	3	.309
Stainback, G. T., Chicago	R	104	359	47	110	136	14	3	2	7	7	.306
Frisch, F. F., St. Louis	Both	140	550	74	168	219	30	6	3	10	11	.3054
Boyle, Ralph F., Brooklyn	L	128	472	88	144	211	26	10	7	3	8	.3050
Lombardi, E. C., Cincinnati	R	132	417	42	127	181	19	4	9	..	..	.3045
Herman, Floyd C., Chicago	L	125	467	65	142	228	34	5	14	5	1	.3040
Chiozza, L. P., Philadelphia	L	134	484	66	147	185	28	5	..	8	9	.3037
Herman, William, Chicago	R	113	456	79	138	180	21	6	3	8	6	.303
Klein, C. H., Chicago	L	115	435	78	131	222	27	2	20	1	3	.301
Davis, Virgil L., St. Louis	R	107	347	45	104	161	22	4	9	1	..	.2997
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	105	337	39	101	123	14	4	..	1	6	.2997
Hartnett, C. L., Chicago	R	120	405	62	121	178	24	6	7	6	12	.2987
Berger, Walter A., Boston	R	150	615	92	183	336	35	8	34	1	2	.298
Frederick John H., Brooklyn	L	104	307	51	91	125	20	1	4	1	4	.2964
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	75	267	24	79	104	8	1	5	2	1	.2958
Hafey, Charles J., Cincinnati	R	140	535	75	157	252	29	6	18	6	4	.2934
Davis, G. W., 16St.L.-100Phil	R	116	426	56	125	175	28	5	4	4	2	.2934
Urbanski, W. M., Boston	R	146	605	104	177	240	30	6	7	11	4	.2925
Wilson, James, Philadelphia	R	91	277	25	81	101	11	..	3	4	1	.2924
Lee., Harold B., Boston	R	139	521	70	152	211	23	6	8	4	3	.2917
Lindstrom, F. C., Pittsburgh	R	97	383	59	111	155	24	4	4	6	1	.2898
Jensen, Forrest, Pittsburgh	L	88	283	34	82	103	13	4	..	5	2	.2897
Martin, John L., St. Louis	R	110	454	76	131	193	25	11	5	1	23	.2885
Hack, Stanley C., Chicago	L	111	402	54	116	147	16	6	1	9	11	.2885
Slade, Gordon L., Cincinnati	R	138	555	61	158	205	19	8	4	15	6	.285
Rothrock, J. H. St. Louis	Both	154	647	106	184	258	35	3	11	11	10	.2843
Moore, Randolph E., Boston	L	123	422	55	120	166	21	2	7	4	2	.2843
Bottomley, J. L., Cincinnati	L	142	536	72	158	244	31	11	11	3	1	.2841
Frey, Linus R., Brooklyn	Both	125	490	77	139	197	24	5	8	9	11	.2836
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	L	140	611	95	173	215	27	6	1	..	6	.2831
Suhr, A. R., Pittsburgh	L	151	573	67	162	263	36	13	13	8	4	.2827
English, Elwood G., Chicago	R	109	421	65	117	162	26	5	3	5	6	.278
Whitehead, Burgess, St. Louis	R	100	332	55	92	118	13	5	1	9	5	.277
McManus, Martin J., Boston	R	119	435	56	120	162	18	..	8	2	5	.276
Lopez, Alfonso R., Brooklyn	R	140	439	58	120	168	23	2	7	14	2	.273
Koenig, M. A., Cincinnati	Both	151	633	60	172	213	26	8	1	13	5	.272
Thevenow, T. J., Pittsburgh	R	122	446	37	121	141	16	2	..	4	..	.271
Grace, Robert E., Pittsburgh	L	95	289	27	78	109	17	1	4	..	..	.270
Jackson, Travis C., New York	R	137	523	75	140	228	26	7	16	14	1	.268
Camilli, A., 32Chi.-102Phil	L	134	498	69	133	215	28	3	16	2	4	.267
Jordan, James W., Brooklyn	R	97	369	34	98	119	17	2	..	2	1	.266
Thompson, Rupert L., Boston	L	105	343	40	91	109	12	3	..	9	2	.265
Hogan, J. Francis, Boston	R	92	279	20	73	94	5	2	4	1	..	.262
Cuccinello, A. F., Brooklyn	L	140	528	59	138	216	32	2	14	9	..	.2613
Schulmerich, W., 15Ph-74Cin	R	89	261	23	68	98	9	3	5	4	1	.2605
Durocher, Leo E., St. Louis	R	146	500	62	130	175	26	5	3	6	2	.260
Walters, W. Philadelphia	R	83	300	36	78	116	20	3	4	3	1	.260
Whitney, Arthur C., Boston	R	146	563	58	146	212	26	2	12	6	7	.2593
Piet, Anthony F., Cincinnati	R	108	421	58	109	142	20	5	1	4	6	.2589
Comorosky, A. Cincinnati	R	127	446	46	115	139	12	6	..	8	1	.258
Adams, Earl J., Cincinnati	R	87	278	38	70	88	16	1	..	1	2	.252
Fullis, C. T., 28Phila-69St. L	R	97	301	29	75	92	15	1	..	4	6	.249
Watkins, G. A., New York	L	105	296	38	73	115	18	3	6	2	2	.247
Jurges, William F., Chicago	R	100	358	43	88	131	15	2	8	5	1	.246
Mancuso, A. R., New York	R	113	456	79	138	180	21	6	3	8	6	.303
Critz, Hugh M., New York	R	137	571	77	138	175	17	1	6	22	3	.2416
Ryan, John C., New York	R	110	385	25	93	118	19	..	2	12	3	.2415
Hurst, F. O., 40Phil-51Chi	L	91	281	29	64	93	14	..	5	1	1	.228
Spohrer, Alfred R., Boston	R	87	304	41	67	98	16	3	3	..	6	.220
Vergez, John L., New York	R	108	320	31	64	105	18	1	7	3	1	.200

Bordagaray to Dodgers

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today disclosed the acquisition of Stanley Bordagaray, star outfielder of the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League, in exchange for Johnny Frederick, veteran outfielder; Art Herring, pitcher, and an unannounced sum of cash. The deal was estimated to place a value of $50,000 on Bordagaray, who hit .321 in 117 games in the coast league last season after being given a trial by the Chicago White Sox in the spring. It was reported the White Sox declined to pay the high price asked for the outfielder's services and yielded their option. Frederick has been with the Dodgers since 1929 and has a six-year batting average of .307. Used mainly as a pinch-hitter last season, he hit .296 in 104 games. He tied a major-league record in 1932 when he hit six pinch home runs.

Parker Is Ranked No. 1

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, former Milwaukee net ace now playing out of Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, has been placed at the head of the Middle States Lawn Tennis Association's junior ranking list. Although he has confined most of his recent court activities to men's competition, the slim tanned youth was put at the top of the junior heap because of his performances in the Princeton interscholastics, one of the few junior events in which he competed. Behind him, the ranking committee listed Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, in second place; George Fraker, Parker's teammate at Lawrenceville, third; Rolfe Kingsley of Hill School, Pottstown, Penna., fourth, and Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia, fifth.

New Can-Am Hockey Rules

Canadian-American Hockey League has adopted a radical change in the on-side playing rule. The ice surface is now divided into two sections instead of the present-day three. For an attacking team there will be no offsides going from its own territory to the line marking the entrance zone of the defending team. Over this line the present on-side rule continues. This eliminates the center-ice zone. To standardize the ice surfaces the new rule states that the nets shall be 10 feet from the back boards and the defensive line shall be 60 feet from the net. The zone-line at one end is to be painted red and the other blue. The result will be interesting.

Gophers Get Toledo Cup

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Further recognition of Minnesota as the country's outstanding college football team for 1934 was given today with announcement of the award of the "Toledo Cup," a new trophy donated by Toledo (Ohio) interests, to the Gophers, on the basis of a nation-wide vote among sports editors. The cup will be presented in January by Governor Olson of Minnesota. Minnesota outvoted Alabama, 224 to 23, in the final vote, according to Westbrook Pegler, chairman of a committee handling the award. Other members of the committee included Theodore Roosevelt, Stewart Edward White, Gustavus T. Kirby, Harford Powel, L. W. St. John, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Avery Brundage and D. A. Penick.

Contracts Go Out Soon

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Contracts for the Chicago Cubs players for the 1935 season were to be put in the mails soon and the understanding last night was that salary cuts were to be expected. Foremost among those rumored to be cut was Charles (Chuck) Klein, outfielder purchased about a year ago as the Cubs amassed players for the pennant drive. It was considered likely that when Klein glimpsed the new figures written into his contract he might consider entering the holdout bracket.

Maroons Buy Gracie

MONTREAL, Dec. 26 (AP)—Bill McKenzie, defenseman, and Aubrey Webster, right winger, who were returned to the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League by the Windsor club of the International League, have been sent to the Detroit Olympics, it was announced Monday night. T. P. Gorman, manager of the Maroons, also purchased Bob Gracie, left winger, from the New York Americans. Gracie joined the Maroons last night in Boston.

Reds Purchase John Mize

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP)—Powel Crosley Jr., president of the Cincinnati Reds, has announced purchase of First Baseman Johnny Mize from the St. Louis Cardinals for $55,000. Though he will not be 21 until Jan. 7, Mize hit .352 in his first year with Rochester of the International League, and .340 this year despite a mishap that laid him up in mid-season.

Delegates Convene Tomorrow to Talk Over Subsidizing

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Bolstered by three examples of frank discussion, the delegates to the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association convention and to the meetings of three other college sports bodies, will meet tomorrow to consider primarily the question of recruiting and subsidizing in college athletics.

In Cornell's recent open statement of its attitude toward scholarships for athletes, the revelations of President Ralph C. Hutchinson of Washington and Jefferson as to what it once cost his college to maintain athletic scholarships and the remarks of Edward L. Casey, retiring Harvard coach, anent the difficulty of rounding up a good football team when other institutions were actively bidding for players, there is plenty of subject matter for the discussions.

The round-table conference on the recruiting situation is one of the first events scheduled in the two-day series of gatherings which winds up Friday night with the annual football coaches' dinner. Prof. Z. G. Clevenger, of Indiana University, will preside at this gathering, which will be attended by both N. C. A. A. delegates and representatives of the College Physical Education Association.

Other associations meeting at the same time are the American Football Coaches' Association and the American Student Health Association. The four bodies will hold a joint session tomorrow afternoon, presided over by Maj. J. L. Griffith, of Chicago, N. C. A. A. president. Smaller group gatherings provide for doings on almost a dawn-to-midnight basis for the two days.

Cubs Tie With Reds As Beavers Win 4-1

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	9	5	4	50	36	23
Providence	8	4	4	40	36	20
Quebec	8	1	9	51	58	17
Philadelphia	7	2	8	32	46	16
New Haven	4	2	11	37	54	10

Results Dec. 25

Boston 2, Providence 2, overtime.
Quebec 4, New Haven 1.

Not unlike the National Hockey League results, the Canadian-American visiting teams fared well on road games last night, the Boston Cubs dividing points at Providence by virtue of an overtime tie, 2-2, and Quebec Beavers out-playing New Haven Eagles, 4-1. It was Quebec's second victory of the season on the road.

By tying with the Providence Reds, the Cubs maintained their three-point advantage in first place of the league standing. Twice the visitors were forced to come from behind, the Reds scoring their first goal in the second period when Chris Speyer converted on a play from Hago Harrington. Bert McInenly retaliated in the third period. Kuhn put the Reds ahead again after three minutes in the overtime, but Art Giroux saved the day for the Cubs with a tally less than three minutes from the end.

Paul Runge and Leo Bourgault divided scoring honors for the Beavers at New Haven, the former with two goals and the latter with a goal and an assist. The victory lifted the Beavers from fourth place to third. Penalties were frequent throughout the encounter with Runge a marked man. One goal in the first period, two in the second and another in the third, timed the Beaver scoring. The only New Haven goal came in the second session with the two veterans, Chief Maracle and Bill Holmes, combining to realize.

Engen in Leap of 296 Feet

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26 (AP)—Alf Engen, Utah's premier professional ski jumper, made an unofficial leap of 296 feet on the remodeled Ecker Hill in the Wasatch Mountains yesterday. Engen, who claims the national professional record of 257 feet, supervised the remodeling of Ecker Hill and expects to surpass the 300-foot mark in a tournament here next Sunday, providing weather conditions are favorable.

Alabama Eleven Arrives

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—Alabama, the first of the two big Red football teams to play in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day, has reached the battlefield. Stanford will follow Thursday. The southerners were greeted by a crowd of 3000 persons, including a band, and paraded to their hotel.

Ryder Cup Golf Matches Set For Sept. 28 and 29

Competition Is Scheduled for Early Fall at the Request of British

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Apparently yielding to the wishes of the British, George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced yesterday that the 1935 Ryder Cup matches would be played at the Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club on Sept. 28 and 29.

Several months ago the British association requested that the international matches for the trophy donated by Samuel Ryder be held in the fall but at the time Jacobus insisted upon a date close to the American open championship which will be held in Pittsburgh the first week of June.

Jacobus' motive was to have the members of the British team in this country in time for the national open in order to give the United States Golf Association tournament a strong international flavor.

The Britons dissented because having to play here at that time would call for a swift trip back to England for the British open, which annually is held late in June, and would preclude them from having an opportunity to get in practice for their championship.

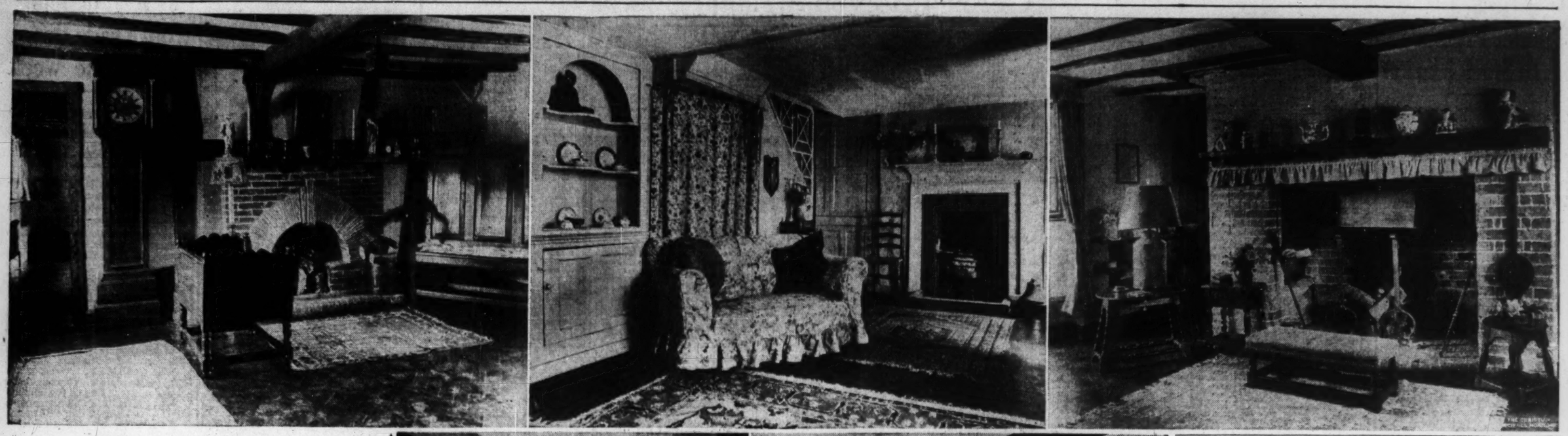
The September dates, it may develop, may not be attractive as far as the important matter of gate money is concerned. Sept. 28 and 29, a Saturday and a Sunday, may find competition from other quarters, what with the major leagues baseball seasons closing, the world series looming, and the 1935 football season opening.

At that time of the year, too, weather conditions are not always favorable for golf and it was because of the uncertainty of the

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

That Home Owner's Dream—the English Cottage

Gardening
A Tuesday Page



© K. Morrison, London

These Five English Cottage Interiors Illustrate Architectural Features That Endear the Style to Its Enthusiasts. Note the Half-Timbered Construction, the Low Ceilings, the Partly Enclosed Staircase, the Spacious Fireplaces. Upper Center Is a Later Version (18th Century) and Provides Interesting Contrasts With Those of the Tudor Era.

Older and Better

For Old English Cottage Has a Charm All Its Own

By **Kathrine Morrison**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE sense of home is not confined to any particular country or people. It finds innumerably varied and interesting outlets in all parts of the world. Its expression in a one-roomed log cabin, although necessarily compact, can be just as satisfying to those who live there as its more elaborate interpretations in the stately suites of a chateau or a palace.

To many people the spirit of home in its simplest and most unspoiled aspect is best represented in old English cottages. What accounts for this feeling of friendliness which cannot fail to impress even the most insensitive visitor? Is it due largely to architectural features? Or to some happy knack of arranging furniture? Or does the fact that many generations have lived in these ancient beamed and raftered rooms, each adding its quota of care and attention, help to produce an atmosphere of coziness and hospitality? The answer would be that all of these things have probably combined to create a type of interior unique in its quality of warmth and intimacy.

Old cottage interiors are, of course, the very bones and marrow of the outer framework. Their character repeats and completes the picturesque flavor of the exterior architecture. They are what one would naturally expect to find after the eye had had its fill of mellow brick or color-washed walls, thatched roofs with nestling dormers and leaded casements, after one had passed through dooryard gardens where old-fashioned flowers run riot, or lingered in some rustic porch framed with festoons of jasmine or honeysuckle.

Exteriors Vary With Localities

The exterior architecture of these cottages varies enormously according to different localities. These unpretentious dwellings may be made of stone, gray and grim in Dorset or Cornwall, or in warmer variations of brown and beige as in the Cotswolds. They may be half-timbered with thick beams painted black as in the borderland toward Wales, or more delicately proportioned as in East Anglia. Their walls may be whitewashed, as in Devonshire, or constructed of rosy bricks, as in many of the counties near London.

There is, however, very little to distinguish the interiors of one region from another. The most noticeable difference lies in the use of stone for fireplaces and hearths in neighborhoods where the cottages themselves are built of stone, as compared to the brick fireplaces which are found in almost all other types of cottage.

Generous Fireplaces

These fireplaces are the most important feature of old cottage interiors. None were ever built without them. They are invariably of generous proportions, because not only did they heat the rooms but also in the old days all the cooking was done on their open fires. Huge logs were laid across wrought-iron andirons, and the bricks at the back were protected by large wrought-iron firebacks. And it is because these primitive arrangements are the most agreeable to look at that they have been retained in many restored cottages. Needless to say, the open hearth fire is the least efficient. This is of no consequence in cottages where some system of central heating has been put in and the wood fires are only used on occasions. But where the large open fireplace still performs its original function as the chief source of heat, many compromises (one is the introduction of large wrought-iron hoods) are adopted to preserve their picturesque appearance, and yet enable the heat to be thrown out into the room instead of going up the huge chimneys.

It was this inadequate radiation of heat which caused our forbears to introduce that delightful addition to fireplace equipment known as inglenooks—seats built to each side of the hearth in the thickness of the masonry. To accommodate not only the large fire where meat was often roasted on the spit but also inglenooks and large ovens which were usually placed to one side of the hearth, the fireplaces had to be made very deep as well as wide.

In winter, families gathered round them for cooking meals, for warmth and for light in the long evenings when candles were rare and lamps unknown. So they became the social as well as the practical center of the living room-kitchen which was always the principal chamber.

The cottage owner of today has other amenities for heating and the preparation of meals but the fireplace, with its age-long traditions of family life and hospitality, is still the heart and center of the cottage interior. It is the chief contributing factor to the friendly character of these rooms. But other features also play an important part. One is the low ceilings which always make for coziness. In all Tudor and pre-Tudor cottages these low ceilings have all the same type of construction—a large central beam supporting smaller rafters. As these beams and rafters are all hand finished, they give a pleasant air of informality. In cottages of later date, such as the Georgian interior shown among the illustrations, the rafters were usually hidden under a plain plaster ceiling and the supporting cross beam alone was visible. It is generally white-washed like the ceiling.

In these later cottages the immense open fireplace has given way to smaller chimney-pieces. These are generally of good proportions with pleasantly molded mantel-pieces. Alongside them, more often than not, cupboards with open shelves are built into recesses to each side of the chimney breast. Large roomy cupboards with paneled doors and shallow window seats are also convenient and attractive adjuncts to the eighteenth-century cottage interior.

Narrow Stairways, Small Alcoves

These later rooms are more regular in shape than those found in Tudor or Jacobean cottages. To many people the irregularities of these early interiors are a great part of their charm. Were they the result of haphazard building methods only, or were they done for some purpose? Often the large and deep chimney-stack is placed in the center of the cottage. Thus alcoves are formed to each side—some as large as small rooms. Frequently these alcoves are used for corkscrew staircases. If the recesses are lighted by small windows, they make excellent writing nooks.

Tudor and Jacobean windows were always of the casement variety. Sometimes the smaller ones are placed high up and the larger ones at a more convenient level. They are as picturesque when viewed from inside as from outside. A large bay window lighted by small paned casements, always adds greatly to the attractions of a cottage living room.

When all these fascinating features—the large fireplace with its inglenooks, the raftered ceiling, the recesses and casement windows—are set off by well-chosen pieces of oak furniture, a few brass or copper hearth-side appliances, a chintz-covered sofa and armchairs, gayly patterned floral curtains, a good rug or two and a profusion of flowers, it is easy to understand why so many people consider the old English cottage interior to be the very essence and acme of home.

Turn o' the Year

January Program Suggestions for Garden Clubs

By **Mrs. Frank E. Jones**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are many reasons for an optimistic "forward look" on the part of our garden clubs with the beginning of the New Year. The experimental days of garden club activities are ended. They are universally recognized as organizations composed of men and women representing the highest ideals of the community and as such are highly respected. They are given opportunities for service and may serve as apostles of beauty without meeting with discouraging opposition.

Many clubs hold their annual election of officers in January and it is a very good month in which to thoroughly plan the club work for the year. An entire meeting might be devoted to an all-member discussion of plans, talks on what other Garden Clubs are doing in various parts of the country and of the opportunities and needs of your own community, etc.

If Garden Club plans are not in order at this time the planning of gardens is still a subject in which all of your members will be interested. No garden ever seems so complete in every detail that there remains no planning or planting to be done. Indeed much of the garden's charm lies partly in things hoped for and we would be most unfortunate if there remained nothing to be accomplished. "January Planning for Spring Planting" is a topic which may be made very broad, taking into consideration the fundamental principles of garden design or it may be simplified to a consideration of planting plans for the modest gardens which the majority of your members probably possess. Fit your programs to the needs of your members but do not leave them ignorant of some of the things which may be somewhat beyond their own gardening interests. The practical home gardener may not require lessons in art appreciation, but it will add a lot of interest to gardening; and even a very small garden may be altogether rightly planned or may contain some glaring mistakes.

Adding Winter Beauty

The subject of "The Winter Landscape" may be considered from various angles, but place the emphasis upon the possibility of adding winter beauty to your garden pictures. Under this general subject give thought to the evergreens which should be planted for both beauty and protection. The "evergreens" other than those of tree form may also be discussed and will include such plants as the yuccas, some of the cotoneasters, various acid soil plants as the rhododendrons, etc., the Oregon Hollygraps or mahonia aquifolium, various vines as English ivy, Japanese spurge, Vinca minor and the wintercreeper (Euonymus radicans), etc. In considering the evergreens be sure that some which are not green at all are discussed. Your local nurseryman will give you specimen twigs of some that are golden yellow, others of soft blue, of blue gray and of decidedly reddish tones.

Study also the white birches. They are very lovely in the winter landscape. You will note now that their catkins have matured and that the ripened seeds are falling. If snow covers the ground the seeds will be more easily seen and also more likely to find their way into the soil and reproduce their kind.

There are not many opportunities for real out-of-door garden work in January but you may well give thought to the subject of "Winter Protection Through Vigilance," and this topic will perhaps lead to the garden even in January to make sure that none of the plants are being heaved out of the ground by the reaction of the soil to alternate freezing and thawing, that damage is not being done by mice and rabbits and that heavy snowfall is not breaking down the branches of the choice evergreens.

Timely Subject

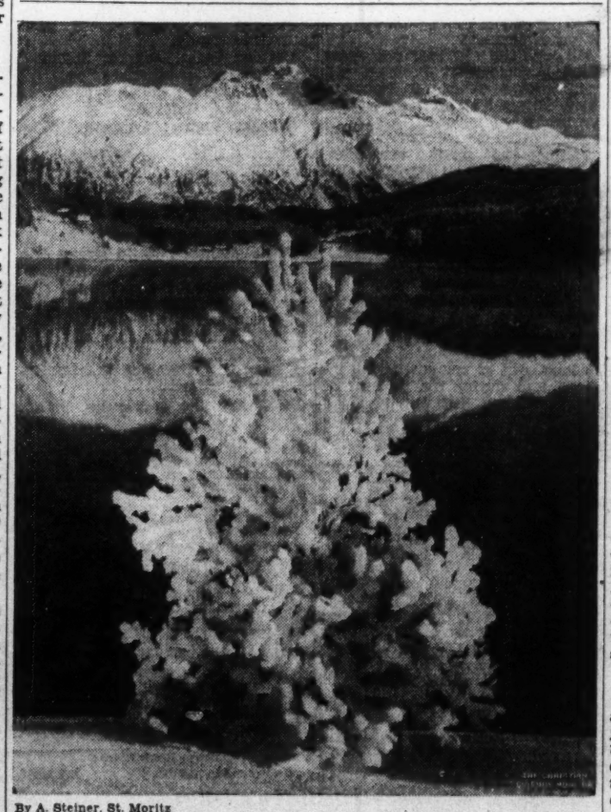
Perhaps your club would like to give thought to house plants in January. It is a most seasonable subject and has many possibilities. You may wish to have discussed suitable soil mixtures for house plants, air and light requirements, disease and pest control or perhaps you will prefer to study specifically certain plants, as cacti and other succulents, ferns, begonias, geraniums.

Garden records, diaries, etc., may well be one of the subjects for discussion at a January meeting. The garden diary kept from year to year is a valuable aid in garden planning and planting. Perhaps several members have well-kept records which they will be willing to display at this meeting.

Summarizing January program suggestions:

What Other Garden Clubs Are Doing.
January Planning for Spring Planting.
The Winter Landscape (Evergreens, etc.).
White Birches.
Winter Protection Through Vigilance.
Care of House Plants.
Cacti and Other Succulents for the Window Garden.
Ferns—Begonias—Geraniums.
Garden Records, Diaries, etc.

Program Suggestions for February will be published the middle of next month.



By A. Steiner, St. Moritz

Wishing You a Happy New Year

Dressed up for the holidays, this little tree, in its winter loveliness, set off by a superb background, reminds us that nature closely allies beauty to tranquillity and in the achievement gives no sense of effort.

On Trees for Shelterbelts

THE following questions regarding the proposed shelterbelt were submitted to E. N. Munns, chief of the Division of Forest Experiment Stations of the Forest Service, by the Kansas City (Mo.) Star. The answers were written by him:

What real basis is there for the assumption that growth of trees will influence rainfall?

There is none. The plan is strictly one of water conservation, and not one to influence rainfall. The primary purpose is to reduce wind velocity, which in turn will reduce evaporation. This will permit better distribution of snow cover and thereby increase absorption of water and soil.

Why do rows run north and south, while prevailing winds are from south and southwest in summer and from north and northwest in winter? If they are intended to serve as wind breaks, why not have the rows run from east to west or southeast to southwest?

The general north-south direction is against the prevailing winds, as a whole, for the entire 1000-mile belt. Direction and location of strips in detail will be determined on basis of needs. Also, it is regarded as more feasible to plant along the north and south lines because of the necessity to obtain right of way from farmers along section lines.

Where were experiments conducted in shelterbelt planning?

At Towner, N. D.; Bureau of Plant Industry, Experimental Station, Mandan, N. D., and in the Nebraska National Forest for a period of years. Other observation tests were made in national forests.

What, if any, accurate information is obtainable from Russian plantings where similar experiments and efforts were made?

Between 25,000 and 50,000 acres have been protected in Russia by shelterbelts. Their program, started as far back as 1860, is ultimately planned to protect 100,000,000 acres. In Russia, as well as in the great plains of Hungary and Roumania, the shelterbelt plan has worked to success in conserving moisture in the land. In Hungary today farmers are told by foresters what to plant, how to plant, and when to plant. They have no recourse but to follow the orders of the government foresters.

Why not attempt to re-establish grassy growth rather than trees to prevent wind erosion of soil?

Grass will, of course, prevent wind erosion, but grass will not prevent evaporation of winter snow coverage, nor will it build up snowdrifts to aid in water absorption. A good grass cover on nonagricultural land is included in the program for the shelterbelt.

What provision is made for watering and for caring for trees for the first three years while they are becoming firmly rooted?

None. The plan is to have the farmers care for the trees by an arrangement that will be worked out later. The seedlings will be properly cultivated for the first five years.

What would have happened to such plantings in the American great plains area in 1933 and 1934? How would water have been supplied for such numbers of saplings in the upland regions when there has been a serious shortage of water even for human and livestock populations?

That is a real question. We are certain, however, that there would be more water in the soil during the drought if the shelterbelt had been there to conserve moisture. Trees, of course, forage more deeply than grass.

Is it contemplated to have careful cultivation of all the trees through the first years of growth?

Yes, the trees will be cultivated extensively for the first five years. Had the trees planted under the Timber Culture Act of 1873 been given proper care, they would have survived. In those years farmers from the East took seed from their back yards and tried to make it grow in Kansas and Nebraska.

Is there any successful tree planting project now in existence in the uplands of the American great plains region where artificial water and cultivation have not been used?

Twenty-five thousand acres in the sand hills of Nebraska have been planted, and the trees are growing without artificial watering and cultivation with a high percentage of success.

What varieties of trees will be used and what value will they have if successfully grown?

The trees will have no commercial value, except for fence posts and fuel. Green ash, bur oak, hackberry, red cedar, elm, Chinese elm, Russian mulberry, Russian olive, silver maple, and pine will be planted for the most part.

What kind of fencing will be used for protection against livestock and how will fences be maintained? What is the estimated cost of such fencing?

Details on the fencing have not yet been worked out. It has been estimated that the fence will cost $250 a mile, and it will be hog tight, horse high, and bull strong.

What will prevent Russian thistles from clogging fences, followed by snowdrifts over the fenced area?

Nothing will prevent the thistles from clogging the fences, but it is proposed to build a series of high snow fences that will hold the drifts together and catch the thistles before they reach the outside fences. In this regard a snow fence will serve the same purpose as the trees.

It is not planned to influence climate in the broad sense. No attempt is being made to influence the cosmic forces.

Window-Box Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charleston, S. C.

THE window box is so inexpensive a form of gardening that one might pay a great deal more attention to it. It needs but little labor and yet through an entire season can pay the most bountiful of dividends in beauty to the eye both for the proud possessor and for hundreds of passers-by.

The equipment is a wooden or galvanized iron box, so arranged that either there can be some material like cinder or small pieces of clay pot put in the bottom for moisture to be held or else with a false bottom to hold the surplus water, thus keeping the earth from becoming sour and causing the plant roots to rot and the plant to die. Any florist or gardener can supply good earth for the box at an extremely low price, or if the planter has grounds, it is easy to dig out some of the earth just below the surface of the ground and mix with a reasonable amount of the prepared fertilizers, such as are on sale now. When this has been done, the box is ready for planting with the probable exception that it will be better to have the earth thoroughly moistened.

In the South

If the season is early autumn and the region the southern states, there are several combinations that can be planted in a box almost anywhere in our great country. Hyacinth bulbs, narcissus bulbs, crocus bulbs can all be used according to the taste of the owner and for a hardy trailing vine for the sides you can use the hardy periwinkle or as better known vinca variegata, ivy, trailing euonymus or even the delicate and lovely ficus. Where the climate permits, a lovely box can be made using pansies, English daisies and calendulas, with the same vines as mentioned above. For winter, one can plan small sheared specimens of boxwood, dwarf arbor vitaes, mugho pines and the smaller types of dwarf cedar. There are dozens of combinations that will be a source of untold pleasure at all times.

For spring and summer what more lovely in a solid color box than Rosy Morn, or Balcony Blue petunias, with their beautiful, trailing habit of growth and the colorful blooms which last through the entire season with a little care. Then there is a box of trailing nasturtiums with their vivid colors; the box of scarlet geraniums; the mixed colors of the California fringed petunias. For a more formal style, there is the box of alternanthera clipped like a small hedge at exactly the size wished for; the stately box of crotons with the magnificent colored foliage; the aspidistra box with the mass of long, upright, soli green leaves, or the beautiful one with the graceful, swaying, variegated colorings of the fancy-leaved caladium.

Many Uses

The window box has many uses. Of course the main one is where it is used at window ledges to enhance the beauty of a home and is an all-time joy to the owner and beholder. It is also used in screened porches as a porch box and in much the same manner in conservatories. Lately there has come into use the habit of sending the new type small box already planted to the friend who cannot get out. There are many office buildings that use the garden box for the cheer that it seems to impart to the workers. Public libraries and schools find it invaluable also.

There is of course this to remember: the window box is to a large degree dependent on the owner for attention. More so, even, than the garden, for it is small and can hold only a certain amount of water or food. Furthermore, being planted on such an intensive scale, it needs more of both of these than the garden does.

Many gifts will be distributed at this holiday season; gifts that may last an hour, a day, a year. Why not give something which will bring to the recipient riches of spirit that will not perish? Send your friend or acquaintance who needs courage and cheer a supply of Christian Science literature in the form of

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The Christian Science Sentinel	4 issues	
The Christian Science Journal	1 issue	
The Christian Science Quarterly January, 1935	1 issue	

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Listed Stock Quotations

Heaviness of Utility Shares Unsettles Rest of Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Still Under Pressure In Stock Market

Numerous Fractional Gains Among Industrials —Uneven Trend

By Forrest Price

Stocks just kept jogging along.

And without getting anywhere in particular today.

Total transfers amounted to about 980,000 shares.

There were some noteworthy advances but they were among the inconspicuous specialties mostly. There were many fractional gains.

The lowly utilities were pressed for sale, and they had a sort of restraining influence on bullish operations.

And as if Consolidated Gas had not declined far enough, it was forced down on its knees today, dropping more than a point to a new low. The preferred went to a new low by declining 1½.

American Telephone's more than 600,000 shareholders saw their stock forced down more than 2 points.

United Corp. declined a fraction to a new low. The preferred was off nearly 2 points also to a new low.

Brooklyn Union Gas lost a point. Western Union receded more than a point. South Porto Rico Sugar dropped to a new low.

Homestake Mining, a wide and sometimes erratic mover, declined 5.

U. S. Smelting moved up about 2 points, and then suddenly dropped more than its gain. National Steel, Ludlum Steel preferred and Atlantic Coast Line showed gains ranging from a point to 2 points. Spiegel-May-Sterm rose more than a point.

Erie & Pittsburgh advanced nearly 4 points.

A good undertone was displayed in the bond market, although volume of trading was not large.

Feature of the commodity markets today was the urgent buying of corn. Prices shot upward with vigor, and other grains moved forward in sympathy. Cotton was fairly steady.

Now that the Christmas season buying is over, and showing a far bigger volume than had been anticipated, traders and investors are turning their attention to other things.

The heavy industries, backbone of business, command much favorable attention. December output of automobiles is estimated at 145,000 cars, exceeding earlier estimates, according to Iron Age, and January production promises to be the largest in five years.

This means big business for the steel industry. Then in addition to this is the increased demand for farm machinery. This is due to the increase in next year's crops, now an expected certainty, and also to the ability of the farmer to buy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Wall Street returned to work from the Christmas holiday in fair spirits but reported that Santa Claus did not leave any bullish bundles in its stocking.

Further selling in utilities kept the stock list somewhat unsettled, although the rest of the list managed to advance.

Consolidated Gas dropped more than a point to another new low, and American Telephone declined 2, dipping under 102. Public Service of N. J., American Water Works, North American, Western Union and American Can lost major fractions to more than a point.

Metals Stronger

Nonferrous metals perked up a little, accompanied by a revival of inflation talk as a public expenditure program of several billions was understood to be in preparation for the new Congress.

U. S. Smelting rose nearly 2 points, and Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting moved up fractionally. Farm implements were also firm, Deere rising a point.

General Motors, American Rolling Mill, Bethlehem, Penney and Montgomery Ward were among issues up small fractions. U. S. Steel was about unchanged, and rails were quiet.

The utility outlook continued to worry Wall Street, but a gleam of hope was received in news ticker reports that President Roosevelt at his Wednesday press conference had explained that the Administration wanted to be helpful to private utilities, while pursuing its program of making electric power cheaper and more abundant.

Bond Dealings Light

The bond market was rather flat and inactive during the early trading. At least there was no tendency to resume the slow advance in prices in effect when trading suspended Monday for the Christmas holiday.

A few small gains were scattered through the corporate list and a couple of the federals edged up less than ⅛ of a point. Over the balance of the market prices were unchanged to a bit lower.

There were transactions in Consolidated Gas 5½ at 104⅛, up ¼; International Telephone 5s at 63⅜, 1⅝; Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, at 24½, up ¼; and Frisco 4½ at 12, up ¼.

Loans of Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, St. Paul, Duquesne Light, Erie, New York Central and Western Union appeared on the tape ¼ to ½ point below the finals of Monday. Dealings were light irrespective of the price movements.

Home Owners Loan Corporation 4s gained 3-32ds of a point on a single sale at 100.26. A similar loss was shown in Treasury 3¼s, 1944-46, at 102.20, while Treasury 4s and 4¼s edged a trifle higher. Libertys had small gains.

Trading interest in the foreign section was confined to a limited number of issues, of which German 7s contributed the largest transfers around 33, off ½ point. The German 5½s moved up a small fraction along with British 5½s and Belgian 7s.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.26	Last Dec.24
11⅞	6		Adams Express	2100	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	700	8½	8½	8¼	8⅛
7⅝	3⅛		Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	113	112	112	111⅝
3⅜	1⅝		Airway Elec App	300	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
23⅛	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1800	19	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
8¼	1½		h Allegheny Corp	1800	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
16⅛	5		h Allegh pf ww xxx	300	5¼	5	5¼	5½
14⅜	4		h Alleghany pf xw	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4
14⅜	15		h Allegh pf ww XL	100	4½	4½	4½	
160⅜	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	2900	133½	133	133	132⅝
23⅜	10⅝		Allis Chalmers	1500	15½	15	15	14⅞
20⅛	11⅛		Alpha Port Cem	800	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
45	25	1½g	Amal Leather pf	100	27	27	27	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	800	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	48
48	25⅛	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	45¼	44⅜	45¼	48⅛
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	700	14⅝	14	14⅛	14
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	45	45	45	
13½	6½		Am Crystal Sug	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
72⅞	46½		Am Crys Sug pf	500	58	57¼	58	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	27	27	27	26¾
111¼	90¾	4†	Am Can	6000	111¼	109	109	111
33⅞	12		Am Car & Fdry	1100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	800	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
70⅝	46¼	3	Am Chicle	500	65¾	65½	65¾	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	400	31½	31⅜	31½	31¼
8	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	400	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2
10½	4⅜		Am European	400	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13⅜	4⅝		Am & For Pow	3800	4⅛	4	4	4
30	11⅜		Am & For Pow pf	500	16	15¼	16	15⅞
25	11		Am & For Pow 6	600	14½	14	14½	14⅜
17½	6⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
22¾	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11	
42¼	17⅜		Am Hide & L pf		23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼
10	3		Am Ice	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
45¼	25¾	6	Am Ice pf	300	29	28½	29	29
11	4¾		Am International	1900	6	5⅝	6	5¾
1⅛	⅞		Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	3¼		Am La Fr pf	30	4	4	4	
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	500	17⅛	16	16¼	16¾
74⅝	35½		Am Loco pf	300	48	47¾	49	47
27⅜	12⅞		Am Metal	600	15⅜	14¾	14¾	14⅜
12½	3		Am Power & Lt	5400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
26¼	9½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	600	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
29⅞	11⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	12⅛	11⅞	12	12
17⅜	10		Am Radiator	3900	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅛
131½	71½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	137½	137½	137½	
28⅛	13⅛		Am Rolling Mill	9600	22⅛	21½	21⅞	21⅜
65¼	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
7⅝	2⅛		Am Seating	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	2600	37⅞	37	37⅞	37¼
108	68		Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
26½	20⅛		Am Steel Fdries	900	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	16½
92	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	10	88	88	88	
44⅜	37	2†	Am Stores	100	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	63⅜	63	63⅜	64
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	5200	102⅛	101½	102	103¾
13	3		Am Type Fdrs (h)	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
28¾	7¾		Am Typ F pf (h)	10	13	13	13	13
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	900	13⅜	12⅝	13	13⅛
80	54	6	Am Wat 1 pf	100	60	60	60	
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	1500	8⅞	8¾	9¾	9
83¾	36		Am Woolen pf	3400	46⅜	45	45	46½
50⅝	36½		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	37	37	37	37
25¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	5600	11	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
20⅜	16⅛	1	Archer Daniels	500	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅛
117	110¼	7†	Archer Dan pf	10	117	117	117	
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	6900	5⅛	5	5	5
103	61¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	100½	100½	100½	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf ww	700	65⅛	65	65	64⅝
10½	4¼		Artloom Corp	100	4	4	4	
18¼	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	700	12	12	12¼	12
89	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87
73¾	15¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	1900	53	52	52	52½
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	500	86½	86¼	86½	
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	1200	36½	35½	35½	34¾
16	5		Atl Gulf & W I	300	8	8	8	7⅝
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1400	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	500	40½	40½	40½	40
57⅝	16⅛		Auburn Auto	900	25	25	25	25
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	40	62	62	62	62½
10¼	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	2500	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	1900	5½	5⅛	5¼	5½
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	200	23	22⅞	23	22
34½	13⅛		Balt & Ohio	3500	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
37⅜	15¼		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅛
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	100½	100½	100½	
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40½	40½	40½	40
10	5¾		Barnsdall A	1800	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
19¾	10¼		Beatrice Cream	400	16½	16¼	16½	16½
98½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	98½	98	98	
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Beldin Hem	700	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	2200	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16⅜
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	16⅛	16	16	16¼
40	26	1½	Best & Co	500	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¾
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	3300	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30
82	54⅜		Beth Steel pf	900	67½	67	67	68
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	150	22½	22	22	22½
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	600	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9¾
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	10	24	24	24	23⅞
11¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	1200	9¾	9¼	9¼	10
40	26	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	57	56½	56½	56⅞
93¼	76	4†	Bon Ami A	80	93½	93	93¼	92¾
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4300	23¼	23	23	23¼
29⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1700	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
10½	5¾		Boston & Maine	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
3	⅞		Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	6400	26¼	25⅛	26¼	26
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brklyn Man T	1600	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	48	47¾	47¾	49
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	500	5	5	5	5
9⅜	3½		Bucyrus Erie	1400	4⅜	3⅞	4¼	4
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	900	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
95	75	2	Bucyrus E pf	260	59½	58	59½	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	600	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	20	29	29	29	28¾
5⅜	2		Budd Wheel	700	3	2¾	2⅞	
15½	5⅞		Bullard	400	13	13	12	13
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	50	7½	7½	7½	7½
19⅜	10½	40†	Burroughs Add	1800	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
3⅞	⅞		Bush Term (h)	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	2¾		Bush Term deb (h)	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21	5⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19
4¾	1⅛		Butterick	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
32¾	13¾		Byers	600	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	700	37⅞	37	37¼	37
1¾	½		Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	1
6⅜	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
18¼	10⅞		Canadian Pacific	6600	11⅜	11¼	11½	11⅜
6¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
86¾	35		Case Thresh	4100	54¾	53½	53½	53½
92¼	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	150	90¾	90	90¾	90
38⅛	23	1⅝	Caterpillar Trac	3600	38⅛	37	37¾	37¼
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	2900	32	31¼	31½	32
5⅞	1⅛		Celotex Co (h)	100	4	4	4	4
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf (h)	110	18¾	18½	18¾	19
22⅛	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	22½	22	22½	22
92	53		Central RR of NJ	200	5	5	5	
12⅜	5½		Century Ribbon	200	10¾	10½	10¾	10
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	4900	43⅞	42½	42¾	42⅜
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	10	26	26	26	26½
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2700	43¼	42¼	42½	43
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3300	44	43⅝	43⅝	43¾
5½	1¾		Chi & Gt West	400	2	1⅞	2	1¾
11⅞	3½		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4	4	4	
7	1¾		Chi Ind & L pf	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8½	2		Chi Mil & St P	800	2⅛	2	2	2¼
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	3900	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
13	4		Chi & N'western	4600	4¼	4	4	4⅛
28	6¾		Chi & N'west pf	2800	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	200	20¾	20½	20½	
6¼	1½		Chi RK I & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
8	2		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2	2	2	2⅛
9⅝	2½		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	2⅝	2¼	2½	2½
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot A	800	28¼	28	28¼	28¼
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	14600	40¼	39½	39½	39⅝
24⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20	20	20⅛
2⅛	½		City Stores (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	2¼		City Stores A (h)	200	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	
5½	2		City Stores pf (h)	100	5	5	5	
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	100	72¾	27¾	27¾	27½
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	17
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	101	100¾	101	100½
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	700	12⅛	12	12	12
9	5		Colonial Bea Oil	160	6½	6	6½	
8¾	3⅝		Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
32	10½		Colo F&I pf (h)	20	21	21	21	
40⅜	18		Colo & Southern	120	18	17	17	
33¼	13		Colo & So 1pf	80	13½	13¼	13¼	13
19¼	6¾		Columbia Gas	9700	7	6¾	6⅞	7¼
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	54	54	54	
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	45½	45½	45½	46
41⅜	21⅛	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	400	37½	37½	37½	37¾
11¼	58	3.40†	Columbian Carb	100	72½	72½	72½	71½
39½	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	6200	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	38
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	110	110	110	110
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	6800	57⅝	56⅜	56¾	57¼
114	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	113½	113⅜	113⅜	113
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6400	21¼	20⅜	20½	21
3¾	1		Commwlth & So	16300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
52¾	31½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	31	30	30½	30½
35⅜	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	2200	34	33⅞	33⅞	33½
6¼	1⅜		Consol Film Ind	2700	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
20½	10⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	2400	19¾	19¼	19⅜	19¾
47⅞	18½	2	Consol Gas	14700	19⅞	18½	19	19⅞
95	75	5	Consol Gas pf	400	77½	75	75	77½
4⅜	1½		Consol Laundries	900	2	1⅝	2	
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	10200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
2½	½		Consol Textile	700	¾	⅝	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛		Consta Inc	1400	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	200	4½	4½	4½	
14⅜	5¼		Cont Baking A	600	6	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	47½	47¼	47¼	
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3800	63¼	62⅝	62¾	62¾
12⅜	6		Cont Dia Fibre	100	7	7	7	7
36¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1600	33⅞	33¼	33¼	33
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	5400	17⅝	17¼	17¾	17¾
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	130	42½	41⅞	42	42¼
61⅛	55½	3	Corn Products	2100	62¾	62¼	62⅜	62⅛
150½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	200	149½	149½	149½	
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	400	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5¼
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
17½	8		Crosley Radio	400	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¼
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	2200	23¼	22½	23	23
68⅜	25⅜		Crown Zellerbach	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	700	23	22½	22½	22½
71	44		Crucible Steel pf	10	60½	60	60½	
3⅛	⅞		Cuba Co	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
8⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	45¼	45	45¼	45
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	1900	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
95¾	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	700	94½	92¾	92¾	94½
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	3800	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1900	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
91	75¼	7	Cushman (Ch)	10	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½

—D—

34⅛	10⅛		Deere & Co	4900	28½	27¾	28	26¾
18⅜	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½
73⅛	35		Del & Hudson	2100	41½	40	40	40⅝
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	2700	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18
13¼	3¾		Denver R G pf	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	70	70	70	
55½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	400	52½	51	51	52½
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1200	38¼	38	38	38¼
22	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
28½	14¼		Douglas A	6100	24½	23¾	23¾	23½
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	6000	95¼	94¾	94¾	94¾
128	115	6	du Pont deb	300	127¼	127	127	

—E—

12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	200	7	7	7	6⅞
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	2000	111¼	110	110¼	111
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	141	141	141	140
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	300	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅞
19¼	6		Edingon Schild	200	7	7	7	7¾
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	1600	26¾	26	26⅜	26⅜
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108½
7½	3		Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9¼	4½	.10b	Elec & Mus Ind	200	7¼	7½	7⅝	7½
9⅝	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1000	2⅜	2⅛	1⅞	1⅝
19⅜	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	300	6⅝	6	6	6⅜
21	6⅜		Elec Pow ⅜ L pf	800	7⅜	7	7	7
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	400	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45
1⅞	⅝		Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅝
3¾	1		Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	2¼		Engineers Pub S	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10⅜	5		Equitable Off Bg	100	5	5	5	
24⅞	9⅜		Erie RR	800	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
23¼	14⅞		Erie RR 1pf	300	13¼	14⅛	14⅜	
68	50	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	20	68	68	68	
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	7⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	400	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20½
10½	3		Exchange Buffet	100	3½	3½	3½	3½

—F—

12½	3¾		Fairbanks pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	16½	16½	16⅝	16¾
75	30		Fairbanks M pf	40	73	72	73	72
8	2		Fed Screw W	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4	1		Fed Water Serv	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
35½	23¾	1.50†	Fidelity Phe F In	300	34½	33⅜	33½	34
25¼	13⅞	.40	Firestone T&R	900	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	91	90⅛	90½	90⅝
69¼	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	55	54½	55	55¼
17⅜	2		Follansbee B (h)	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
21½	10½	.25	Food Mach	300	19½	19½	19½	
22	8½		Foster-Wheler	300	14¼	14	14	14
17⅛	6¼		Foundation	100	8⅞	8½	8½	
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	1500	26⅛	25½	25½	25¾
17½	8¼		Fox Film A	100	13⅛	13	13	12⅞
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1600	23½	23	23½	23½

—G—

1934 Output of Gold Estimated Best Since Pioneer Days

Gold Production Gain in 1934 Is Put at 50 Per Cent

Estimated $120,000,000 Output Believed Best Since Pioneer Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Gold production in the United States, stimulated by revaluation of the dollar, apparently skyrocketed this year to heights untouched since pioneer days.

Rough estimates of the yield in the four greatest producing areas—California, Alaska, South Dakota and Colorado—showed today their mines had poured about $70,000,000 worth of the metal into the United States Treasury during the year.

Last year, on the same dollar valuation basis, they turned out only about $43,000,000 worth.

Ordinarily these three states and the territory have been producing approximately 60 per cent of the nation's gold. If the nine other producing states turn in similar records for the year, the total 1934 output will reach almost $120,000,000. Last year the total yield for the country was $82,355,700, on the new dollar basis. The comparative 1932 yield was $81,550,700. The United States accounts for roughly one-tenth of the world's production.

California's army of treasury diggers led the parade of 1934 with the highest dollar value production since 1883.

Walter W. Bradley, state mineralogist, estimated the year's "take" at $22,000,000 to $25,000,000, despite a strike of miners that has tied up four great producers in the mother lode country. The 1933 California production on the new dollar basis was about $15,000,000.

The Alaska weekly of Seattle, close follower of territorial affairs, estimated the 1934 production for that area at $17,000,000 compared with $14,000,000 in 1933.

South Dakota, third producer because of its rich Black Hills locations, was estimated to have yielded $16,5000,000 this year on the basis of smelter receipts. Last year her production was $10,000,000.

Colorado, ranking fourth, showed on the same basis a 1934 output of $15,000,000 compared with less than $4,000,000 in 1933.

Figures for Arizona, Utah and Nevada, the remaining large producers, were not available, but mining authorities at Reno predicted Nevada would show a substantial advance.

Crude Oil Output In United States Up 15,023 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Oil and Gas Journal reports total United States crude-oil production increased 15,023 barrels in daily average last week, from 2,432,202 to 2,447,225 barrels.

There was a reduction from 487,050 to 481,535 barrels in Oklahoma, and California production dropped from 495,750 to 487,000 barrels.

Texas registered an increase from 957,123 to 981,629 barrels. Of this, east Texas produced an increase from 411,263 to 420,630 barrels a day.

Kansas production rose from 126,975 to 131,800 barrels, eastern fields, including Michigan, had a decrease, from 131,317 to 129,935 barrels; the Rocky Mountain area showed a decrease from 96,230 to 94,000 barrels.

U. S. Treasury Offers $75,000,000 of Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — The Treasury Department invites bids on a new offering of Treasury bills totaling about $75,000,000. The bills will be of 182-day maturity and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder.

Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or their branches, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard time, on Friday, Dec. 28. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

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HOLC Loans Affect 4,000,000 Borrowers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 26

THE Home Owners Loan Corporation announces that 4,000,000 persons had been affected, directly or indirectly, by the 695,351 loans made and the 235,000 in the making.

Loans totaled $2,103,161,423 at the close of business on Dec. 13, the corporation said. Of that amount, the corporation has paid $144,000,000, which has been used to pay back taxes and assessments against properties taken under the Government wing.

Loans average $3024, on which the owners must pay about $24 a month.

California Farm Prices Show Good Advance Over 1933

SAN FRANCISCO—Basic factors behind the increase in buying power which has swelled retail sales volume in California so materially this year are set forth in the December issue of the Bank of America business review.

The bank's business publication reports that November was the seventh consecutive month in 1934 in which the level of California farm prices has shown an increase over the corresponding periods of both 1932 and 1933. Every month of 1934 showed an increase over the like month of 1933.

The November, 1934, index of California farm prices was 20.7 points, or 30.8 per cent, above the level of prices in November, 1933, and was 12.7 points, or almost 17 per cent, above November of 1932. The November index figure also gained 4.8 per cent over October of this year.

Industrial concerns of the state reported a 3½ per cent increase in number of workers employed during the month, and an increase in payrolls of 10 per cent, a percentage gain in purchasing power of almost three times the gain in number employed. Retail stores recorded an 18½ per cent gain for November over the like month last year.

Retail passenger automobile sales in California were 18.8 per cent ahead of last year at the end of October. Commercial car sales at the end of October showed a gain of 51.1 per cent.

November Business Improves Slightly Over October Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—With business conditions slightly improved in November, the continued upturn during that month from the gain in October brought the level of activity to where it was in August, according to the monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board made public today.

Production in major industries recorded a moderate net advance over seasonal expectations, the report says. General distribution and retail trade showed only partial improvement in November as compared with October. Commodity and security prices advanced a little while the cost of living eased off again.

"Industrial production showed mixed improvement with a resulting net gain," it continues. "Automobile output declined in an approximately seasonal manner. Steel and iron production showed sizeable gains in November over October although downturns are usual at this time of the year. Textile activity during November maintained the relatively high post-strike level of October. Electric power output was increased more than seasonally. Building construction awards as a whole fell off a little more than seasonally, and residential awards, in declining failed to maintain the upturn observed in October."

Treasury Receipts And Expenditures

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury December 22 was: Receipts, $5,097,234; expenditures, $24,059,231; balance, $2,593,466,027; customs receipts for the month, $24,880,062.

Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,811,219,110; expenditures, $3,467,137,965 (including $1,796,859,966 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,655,918,855; gold assets, $8,216,719,714.

Receipts for Dec. 22, 1933 (comparable date last year), $8,563,194; expenditures, $70,245,183; net balance, $1,140,869,572; customs receipts for the month, $20,205,986. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,440,193,464; expenditures, $2,464,315,131 (including $1,038,890,288 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,024,121,667; gold assets, $3,201,662,328.

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Greater Demand For Cloth Goods During the Week

Inventories of Mills Are Lowest in Years—Prices Rise to Higher Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 26—With sales ranging from 175 per cent to 200 per cent of current production in the coarse yarn goods division of the primary cotton cloth market, merchants were in a position to enjoy an unusually Merry Christmas.

Generally at this season sales in primary markets fall off in anticipation of taking inventory, but this year sales have not only exceeded production, but they have virtually cleaned up nearly all available spot delivery stocks and left the mills with the smallest inventory of made-up goods which they have had for a number of years.

The insistent demand for goods of nearly all kinds served to lift the prices of a long list of constructions. Further advances are expected during the last week of the year.

Experienced merchants who have long been skeptical of the government and quasi-government statements of improved business were willing to concede that at last a real recovery is in progress. The better business is evident in industrial centers, confirming the belief that real recovery, not easily traceable to government activities, is at hand.

Reviewing the present status of the coarse yarn goods market it appears that most mills have sold up most of their expected January production but that very few goods have been sold for February and forward deliveries. Buyers were anxious last week to buy February deliveries but very few mills were willing to sell them.

The buying last week was characterized by few large orders and a large number of moderate sized sales including a wide variety of constructions. These included both narrow and wide print cloths, carded and combed broadcloths, sheetings, and twills. Prices of nearly all standard constructions were lifted from ⅛c to ¼c a yard.

The fine and fancy goods division was almost as active as the coarse goods division. Prices were lifted on some of the more active constructions, but only a few sales were made at the higher prices. In consequence, some mills lowered their prices to levels prevailing early in the week and took fair-sized orders at the reduced prices.

Retailers report their stocks are depleted and that they were unable to meet the unexpected demand. Finishers have succeeded in raising the prices for their services effective Jan. 1 and have already raised the price of percales and have had good sales at the new prices.

There were better sales of fancy goods last week than there has been for some little time past. Buyers were convinced that prevailing prices are lower than may be expected for some time to come.

Buyers of rayon cloth finally decided to accept the higher prices which followed the rise in rayon yarn. There were large sales of twills, taffetas and crepes at not only the initial advances but at higher prices which developed after the weak spots were eliminated.

Livestock Prices Likely to Increase From Feed Shortage

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—Reports of cattle selling for less than their hay and of sheep and cattle costing more to send to market than the prices paid for them are bringing the plight of livestock producers to public attention.

While such instances are not typical, they advertise the extraordinary shortage of feed caused by the drought. So many producers are being forced to let go of their livestock that the markets are filled with low-grade animals fetching very little.

When the rush is over within a month or two a shortage will set in, as federal livestock officials here view the outlook. It is now being debated among livestock men how high prices will shoot and whether numbers of people will be able to pay them.

So scarce has corn become that some men at the yards here question whether all the corn farmers next year will find it possible to buy seed corn to plant their new crop. Stories are heard of importations of feed from Mexico, the Argentine, etc.

Meat prices would be much higher today save for the great number of the unemployed who are unable to give their usual support to the market, according to Government sources.

That prices have not been forced lower is explained at the National Livestock Marketing Association as due to the market being filled with the poorer grades of livestock.

Reserve Not to Answer Charges by Senator Glass

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—After pondering the matter, Federal Reserve Board officials have decided there would be "no reply" to Senator Carter Glass' criticism of the board and the Deposit Insurance Corporation for their order reducing interest rates.

Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the board, at first announced an official reply would be issued to the charge by the peppery Virginia Democrat that there was no authority for including banks outside the Federal Reserve System in the direction to reduce interest paid on deposits from 3 per cent to 2½.

Mr. Eccles had said previously that the board acted strictly within the law but the official statement to that effect was not forthcoming.

Reich's Assumption of Banking Control Avoids Nationalization

Recent Decrees Aimed at Furnishing Credit for Employment Creation Schemes—Cash Dividends Hereafter Restricted to 6 Per Cent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany recently decided against nationalization of banking, but, following the suggestions of the Bank Reform Committee, has introduced a strict state control, which, it is thought, will give all the advantages of nationalization without its disadvantages.

Theorists may dispute regarding the extent to which the new state control may be described as state capitalism or state socialism. To Germany the very practical question to be decided was (and is) how to "rehabilitate the money and capital markets, so that the long-term requirements of public and private undertakings may be satisfied at reasonable rates"—in other words, how can future credits for the great employment creation schemes be guaranteed, despite the heavy commitments on the future already entered into and the serious foreign exchange position.

Strict Control of Banks

The Government's solution, embodied in two Reich decrees sanctioned early in December, consists mainly in a reorganization of Germany's banking system, bringing it under the strictest state control and in a new regulation of the profits of joint stock companies.

The first decree legalizes most of the important recommendations of the Bank Reform Committee. The conduct of all banks (and banking houses) is now made conditional upon the approval of a supervisory board, which approval may be withheld or withdrawn on grounds of "unsuitability" of the person of the head of the bank, economic justification or because of lack of the necessary funds. All changes in ownership or capital, fusions or other changes must be notified to the board. Part of the profits of the directors is to be earmarked for a guarantee fund, and liquidity is to be insured by the gradual establishment of a cash reserve fund of 10 per cent, and a further reserve up to 30 per cent, consisting of short-term bills or discountable securities. Balance sheets of all banks will henceforth have to be sent in to the directorate of the Reichsbank. The decisions of the new control supervisory board, which will include representatives of the Ministries of Food and the Interior, will be carried out by a Reich Commissioner for Credits.

6 P. C. Limit on Dividends

The second decree lays down that in future the maximum cash dividend shall be 6 per cent on paid-up capital, or 8 per cent where companies paid out more than 6 per cent in their last business year. Any surplus must be transferred to the Gold-Discount Bank to be invested in state securities. Such transfers, it should be particularly noticed, then cease to be the property of the company. For the future, these sums will be administered by the Gold-Discount Bank, as trustee for the shareholders, who will receive interest only after an interval of four years.

This is an extension of a previous decree of March, 1934, which failed to have any practical significance. Like its predecessor, the present decree is based upon the idea that the improvement in trade due to the use of public funds should benefit not only the shareholder but should be used for alleviating the financial burdens of the state. Whether the new decree will have any greater success than its predecessor remains to be seen. It has been estimated that about 40,000,000 marks ($16,000,000 at $1 equals 2.50 marks) should find their way to the Gold-Discount Bank for financing emergency schemes, though it is also generally admitted that the number of companies which have paid dividends of more than 8 per cent is very small.

As a means of getting rid of a number of stock exchanges, the business of which is considered too small to justify their continued existence, and thereby of strengthening the remaining exchanges, another new decree reduces their number by closure or fusion from 21 to nine for the whole of Germany. In future, stock exchange will be found only in Berlin, Breslau, Hanover, Stuttgart, Frankfurt on-the-Main (the Rhine-Main), Dusseldorf (the Rhine-Westphalian), Munich (the Bavarian), Hamburg (the Hanseatic) and in Leipzig (the Saxon Exchange).

Installment Buying This Year May Reach Total Equal to That of 1929

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—While economic and political quarters debate methods for accelerating the flow of credit into business, at least one important item of credit use has been expanding rapidly during the last year, it is pointed out in some financial circles here.

Installment financing of retail purchases, in the automobile and other fields, promises to reach a total for 1934 closely approximating the record levels of 1929.

It is being generally accepted here that of the two large companies in the installment credit field, one will report business and profits slightly better than the 1929 figures, and the other has had the best year in gross and net in its history, with the exception of that year.

The financing of automobile sales has been a major factor in the increase, but other lines are also said to have contributed materially to the improvement. By mid-September the dollar volume of auto financing had exceeded the total for all 1933, and for the full year will probably closely approach the relatively good year 1931.

More than $750,000,000 of money had been furnished by the finance companies in the first 10 months of the current year in the purchase at retail of more than 2,000,000 cars. It is believed that the close of the year will see the total raised by some $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 over the earlier report as additional automobiles go into the hands of purchasers in the pre-holiday season.

Figures are not available for the many other items which are usually bought by the public "on time," but it is believed by those in the financial district that in a number of lines the results have been even better than in the automobile field.

As a consequence of the sharp recovery which the principal companies have experienced, the opinion is expressed in some quarters that lower interest rates to the users of installment credit are in the offing some time in the new year.

It is pointed out that both the large units in the field have substantially reduced their outstanding bonds and preferred stocks during the depression period, and that much of the money which they provide to the retail purchaser is obtained from bank borrowings at prevailing low interest rates. It is believed that the low cost to the companies for their funds may be passed on in part to the buyers in the form of cheaper installment credit.

In this connection the recent announcement of Chrysler Motors Company was recalled. At the time of acquiring a substantial interest in Commercial Credit Company, one of the largest two companies in the business, it was stated that "new and advantageous rates" were under consideration.

The World's Business

Character Loans

IN AN article on the character loan sometime ago, I gave several illustrations of British practice, and said that in this respect American banks might well take a leaf out of the British copybook. The article brought me a number of letters. One came from Prof. J. Philip Wernette, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, and author of a recently published book on the monetary aspects of the British economy. He begins complimentarily, and then goes on, "But I wish to query one point on the article enclosed [the one on character loans], not by way of merely disagreeing, but rather by way of getting my own understanding straight. My studies in England showed that in fact 80 per cent of English advances (including both overdrafts and "loans") are in fact collateraled. That percentage is higher, I believe, than the United States average."

Unfortunately, there are no published data which would answer with any accuracy the point raised by Prof. Wernette—at least so far as I have been able to find out, after some search. It is well known, however, that overdrafts far exceed loans in the composition of the aggregate of advances. In my article I ventured such a statement, supporting it solely on the basis of isolated examples that had come to my attention, and I have now had the opportunity of getting a British banker of repute to vouch for its accuracy. As for the point of security raised by Professor Wernette, he and other readers will no doubt be interested in the following extract from evidence given by Mr. Frederick Hyde, managing director of the Midland Bank, Ltd., one of the Big Five in London, before the so-called Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry in 1930:

The Chairman (the Rt. Hon. H.P. Macmillan): What I should like to have from you is some indication of the character of the applications and the considerations which move you in dealing with them?

Mr. Frederick Hyde: We do not discriminate against advances which are unsecured; we are just as ready to lend to a customer without any security as we are to lend against collateral, provided we are satisfied as to the ability of our customer to repay the amount. If he were a trading customer we might ask to see his balance sheet for a number of years, or make other investigations as to the business he was doing, and if we were satisfied we should be just as ready to lend without security as with.

The Chairman—Could you give us any general indication as to the extent to which your advances are secured and unsecured?

Mr. Frederick Hyde: I am afraid I could not, without making close investigation. I should say, generally speaking, the advances in London are on the secured basis; in the provinces probably about half of them are unsecured. H. B. E.

Average 30-Hour Week Would Raise Work 11 Per Cent

But Living Costs of Workers Would Rise, Says Conference Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—An average 30-hour week on the basis of production in September, 1934, would increase employment in the manufacturing industry by 11 per cent, or approximately 700,000 workers, a survey made public by the National Industrial Conference Board shows. It statistically proves, however, that under this proposal the employed worker would get more leisure and keep the same money income, but he would find that his money would buy less goods due to increased living costs.

The conference board sums up the result of a 30-hour week for workers and employers as follows:

Stationary Income

"For the employed workers, reduced hours, increased hourly earnings, stationary money income per week and increased cost of living.

"For the manufacturers, smaller output per man-hour, increase in labor cost per man-hour and a larger increase in labor cost per unit of production."

Last September, 6,352,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries averaging 33.3 hours per week furnished 211,518,000 man-hours in manufacturing production each week, the analysis says. To furnish the same number of man-hours with an average 30-hour week per worker would have required a working force of 7,051,000, that is 699,000 or 11 per cent more than were actually employed.

The effect of the proposed reduction of hours by law on the workers' pay would be to increase it from 55.7 cents per hour to an average rate per hour for all workers old and new to 60.7 cents. The advance in total pay rolls and in the average rate per hour at 9 per cent would bring the weekly total to $128,372,000, compared with the $117,887,000 received by the wage-earners employed in September, 1934.

Regarding the labor costs and increased prices, the conference board says:

"The increase of labor costs per unit of product under an average 30-hour week would be parallel to that of labor costs per man-hour provided output per man-hour were unchanged. The addition of new, inexperienced workers, and the less efficient operation of the plant would probably decrease, in the first instance, the output per man-hour and hence the labor cost per unit of product would increase more than the labor cost per man-hour.

Effect on Production

The conference board's analysis points out that the manufacturer is buyer as well as seller.

"What he pays for materials and supplies is as much a part of his costs as what he pays for labor," it continues. "With a universal 30-hour week he would, no doubt, pay more for many materials and supplies than he has done heretofore. Thus the 30-hour week will find its reflection in various items of increased costs.

"For the worker, current proposals contemplate such an increase of hourly rates as will keep the weekly pay envelope at the same point. The employed worker is to get more leisure and to keep the same money income. When, however, the general advance in labor costs had raised prices all along the line, he would find that his money would buy less goods: that his real wages had declined."

Italy's Gold Stocks Rise, After Decrees

ROME, Dec. 26 (AP)—The gold stocks of the Bank of Italy have been increased by nearly 31,000,000 lire ($2,650,500) in the last 10 days, it was announced today.

The increase, it was said, was a result of the recent governmental decrees requiring Italians to convert their foreign financial holdings into lire.

Foreign securities held by the bank increased nearly 10,000,000 lire ($855,000) in the same period.

The securities thus acquired by the Government were to be used along with gold to pay for the country's surplus of imports over exports.

Prior to the Government's action, the Bank of Italy's report showed a loss of 20 per cent in its gold and foreign security holdings over a period of 10 months. The decrease reduced the gold coverage for the currency to 41.2 per cent, only 1.2 per cent above the legal minimum.

Housing Program Is Making Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 — The constantly increasing volume of additions, alterations and repairs to buildings throughout the country reflect the progress of the Better Housing Administration, according to the United States Department of Labor Statistics.

Figures made public yesterday covering building permits in 772 cities showed modernization work in November of $13,071,000, compared with $8,110,000 for the same month last year, a gain of 62 per cent. This compares with a 50 per cent gain in October, 27 per cent in September and 18 per cent in August over the like months last year.

All geographical divisions showed gains as follows: East South Central, 136 per cent; South Atlantic, 101 per cent; Mountain, 86 per cent; West North Central, 80 per cent; West South Central, 78 per cent; East North Central, 71 per cent; Pacific, 5 per cent; Middle Atlantic, 45 per cent, and New England, 32 per cent.

Nonferrous Metals Moderately Active For Season of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The nonferrous metals are moderately active considering the season of the year. Domestic copper sales are not as large as during the first half of the month. Sales here so far this month have been 12,000 tons as compared with 15,000 tons during all of November. Purchasing in Europe is quite brisk on the whole, European prices having reached 7 cents a pound during the week, the highest in some time.

In lead, consumers have started to buy for their January requirements in earnest. They are taking larger tonnages than usual which leads producers to believe that lead consumption in January will be the briskest in several months. Lead is holding well to the $4 a ton advance. Pig prices are 3.70c to 3.75c a pound New York, and 3.35c, East St. Louis

The price of zinc has settled at 3.72½ cents a pound, East St. Louis, which is 2½ points, or 50 cents a ton, above the recent 1934 low. Sales week before last were 4500 tons, or 16,000 tons in the last three weeks, a good volume of business.

Chinese Minister Denies Silver Devaluation Talk

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26 (AP)—H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, declared today that rumors the Chinese Government is planning to nationalize silver, adopt paper currency, and devalue its standard dollar "are spread by unscrupulous persons hoping to profit from disturbed financial markets and are without foundation."

Kung did not say if any fiscal measures were under consideration by the Government, but he did state: "It should be understood that whatever measures the Government undertakes will be determined by a consideration for the welfare of the State and the people."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who seldom takes official notice of such matters, also took a hand in the silver situation. From Fenghwa the military leader issued a statement that the National Government would not devalue the dollar or adopt a paper standard of currency.

"Such acts," said the statement, "would not benefit either the Government or the people."

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Munitions Inquiry to Continue

South Wants House Leadership

Home Repairs Mounting Widely

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Driven back to Washington by the impending congressional session—and what grumblings there are on the hill upon the full discovery that Senator George W. Norris' lame-duck amendment means curtailment of Christmas and New Year's holidays—the congressional and executive branches of government were hard at it today.

Christmas-night statements abounded—statements deliberately timed to strike news editors unusually hard-up for copy—but beyond that, President Roosevelt pushed ahead with his annual message, the Mississippi Valley report was published, and the familiar picture of far-flung activity was under way.

Working Together: Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota went to the White House today to see just where his munitions investigating committee stands in relation to the President's recently announced plans to take the profit out of war.

He came away assured that the President means for his committee to carry on. He indicated that the President will ask Congress to furnish the money necessary for the committee's continuance.

Senator Nye told newspaper reporters as he emerged from the President's office that some of the members of his committee had misunderstood the purpose of the anti-war profits committee which the President had appointed with Bernard M. Baruch as head and had uttered some ill-advised words of resentment. The President hopes that the two committees will work together to the same end—that of making war less profitable and hence less desirable to those prospective profiteers.

As he left the Executive Offices, Senator Nye threw back a warning: "You cannot approach the question of taking profits out of war with kid gloves. You have to do it with the income tax system."

Democratic Turkey: The Democrats are figuring out a way to avoid bitterness in apportioning the major posts in the House and of dividing up another form of "turkey" which the fat election returns brought to them.

In the past there has been a general rule between the northern and southern Democratic blocs that if one got the speakership the other would get the next most important post, House leader. In the forthcoming setup, however, the pendulum of selection has swung from one side to another and finally come to a rest pretty definitely on Joseph W. Byrns (D of Tennessee for the speakership. Under more normal conditions that would indicate a northerner for the leadership.

The latest talk, however, favors Representative William Bankhead (D) of Alabama as floor leader. Mr. Bankhead claims today that he has pledges from Democratic members in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and other northern states.

It is certain that the Democrats, and particularly the White House, want a "strong" leader. It is assumed that Mr. Bankhead would supply that quality; and it is a belief which is tending to a considerable degree to break down sectional feeling.

Better Homes: Progress reports from federal bureaus show that home owners are taking advantage of the Government's offer to help them improve their properties and lighten their financial burdens.

Because of the work of the Federal Housing Administration, the volume of home repairs and alterations is sharply increasing over the volume a year ago. In August activity in this field was 18 per cent greater than the year before; in September, 27 per cent greater; in October, 50 per cent greater; and in November, 62 per cent greater, according to findings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Last year in 772 cities there was $8,110,000 worth of this type of work in progress. This year the figure had risen to $13,071,000. All geographical districts showed advances with the south Atlantic and central divisions leading.

A report from the Home Owners Loan Corporation showed that it has made refinancing loans on 695.-351 individual urban homes totaling $2,103,161,423.

Big Game in Washington: Six months after the United States Congress voted membership in the International Labor Office, Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts resumes his attack on the step. The tireless hunter has just returned to Washington from another of his world-peregrinations, but nothing that he has seen in his game-hunting and exploration in the far-flung corners of the globe persuades him of the advantages of international co-operation, to the contrary.

Representative Tinkham describes as a "trick" the resolution for American membership in the ILO, which he says, was rushed through "when legislative bedlam was at its height." He does not mention his own speech in opposition, delivered on the floor of the House, which failed, however, to rally enough votes to defeat the measure.

The fault, says Representative Tinkham, lies with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who wrote a letter to Congress, urging American membership. Yet the ILO, he contends, is virtually the equivalent of the League of Nations—indeed he says that the United States has been a member of the League for six months without knowing it.

He concludes: "The audacious intrigue to have the United States enter the League of Nations by way of one of the organs of the League is to be followed by an attempt to have the United States enter another of its organs, the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, this subsequently to be followed by a proposal for full membership in the League of Nations. Thus the independence of the United States will be destroyed, the will of the American people thwarted and the United States inevitably involved in the next European conflict."

House Republicans: Bertrand H. Snell, of Potsdam, N. Y., leader of the Republican minority in the House, heralds the approach of the new session of Congress with a declaration of party strategy.

"There will be no general program of co-operation or obstruction. We will take a stand on each major bill as it comes up."

In other words, Mr. Snell recognizes the "vote-appeal" of many new-deal measures and declines to attempt the impossible by seeking to lead his minority in general opposition to all administration plans.

But while pledging himself to a "selective policy" as official leader, he expresses his personal feelings in an estimate that a relief burden of 26,000,000 persons is "the Christmas present the Administration is giving to the people." This number, he says, is either directly or indirectly dependent on the Government for their livelihood.

Mr. Snell, like Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, would like to see the G. O. P. assume the role of an energetic opposition during the coming session.

But a large number of G. O. P. followers read in the last elections a warning that opposition to the New Deal means defeat. Since Mr. Snell both desires to retain his leadership—which would almost automatically give him the Speakership if the Republicans could regain a majority—and since he wishes to hold the party together, he realistically accepts the situation and gives his followers a free hand. As a result opposition to his leadership within the party ranks has virtually collapsed.

Art Notes

Providence Museum

There is no season in the year when one may not step into the Rhode Island School of Design and see delectable exhibits, either on special display in separate galleries, or interspersed among permanent installations. There are many drawings, sketches, informal designs, made by masters of art, which are not signalized by fanfares, elaborate frames and private views. The Providence collection shows good taste, wide interest and alertness on the part of the purchasers and donors.

Currently there may be seen an exhibition of Japanese color prints made by painters of the eighteenth century known as the Ukiyoë School. In their day they were considered artists of genre and not worthy the prominence they receive two centuries later. The pictures include flowers and birds made according to Japanese conventions. The salient line, the telling curve, the rich tradition of graceful pattern have contributed to the exquisiteness of these prints. Despite their beauty they remain modest, unassertive. The collection was given by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. On the catalogue is printed, "In harmony with Oriental esthetics only a few of the 717 prints given will ever be shown at a time." Vases containing greens and flowers have been arranged in accordance with Oriental taste. They contrast greatly with the conventions of Christmas greens.

Providence Art Club

The Providence Art Club has established the practice of the little picture exhibition preceding the Christmas holiday. Miniature paintings, prints, drawings by many native artists are contributed, and many have been purchased. Amateurs mix with professionals and the exhibition on the whole is distinguished by comradeliness and the bazaar spirit.

D. A.

Saar Police Force Setting Precedents

(Continued from Page 1)

And it is acting with the full consent of the two powers directly concerned, whose official representatives are only anxious that satisfactory plebiscite conditions should be ensured.

The fact remains that the most important experiment to date in the operation of an international police authority is being enacted, if only on a miniature scale. A League of Nations force has been established at the request of Great Britain, which for long officially opposed most strongly the idea!

The possible significance of this step for the future of the League of Nations is, indeed, a matter which is receiving serious consideration here. Hitherto the notion of the League as essentially a deliberative body, as providing permanent machinery of consultation and conciliation, but no more, has been jealously preserved by officials—and the majority of unofficial—British opinion.

Sanctions Ignored

That was one reason for the acclamation with which the speech of Gen. Jan C. Smuts on Nov. 12 was received when he waxed eloquent about the "Round Table" and deprecated the suggestion of equipping such an organism with military power.

All that part of the Covenant which in plain English provides for "the enforcement by common action of international obligations"—to borrow the phraseology of Article 8—has been conveniently ignored; sometimes on the pragmatic assumption that, as long as the United States was not a party to the arrangement, a "collective security" system such as the founders of the League contemplated was a broken reed, but sometimes also on the plea that the employment of armed force was a contradiction of the League's purpose of peace.

The present international policing operation rules out once and for all the latter argument. Indeed, the maxim by which Captain Eden defended his point—that "prevention is better than cure"—is the self-same argument which is used by those who, like Lord Davies and his coworkers in the New Commonwealth, plead for a League of Nations equipped in advance with the power to deter or restrain a lawbreaker.

Army Serves as Police

But the League Saar force also destroys the distinction, often made by professional pacifists, between army and police. Here are long-service troops of the British Army stationed on the Continent to do precisely the kind of preventive work which the "international police force" would be expected to perform.

The difference between army and police is seen to be not at all one of arms but of function. Is it not possible therefore to extend and develop this salutary principle of "arming the law instead of the litigants," to obtain whole-hearted support from Great Britain for a system of collective security that will make disarmament at last a practical possibility?

That is what many people on the Continent are asking. They are wondering whether this bold step on the part of the National Government, generally acclaimed, is the prelude to the acceptance of definite, practical obligations. In particular, does it mean that there is to be renewal of the discussion on air disarmament at Geneva, with the British Government supporting instead of opposing the scheme which rallied so much support in the Air Commission for an international air police force (for Europe), replacing national forces and safeguarding a new regime of international commercial air transport?

Preventive Safeguard

No doubt, if British policy were guided by logic, that would be the line of development. It would be unwise, however, to build any "castles in the air" of this kind.

At least the League's Saar force will, like the peace ballot referendum, stimulate constructive thought on the whole question of making the League of Nations an effective peacekeeping and peace-making agency. And one thing should henceforth be clear, that, as The Christian Science Monitor has repeatedly suggested, the "sanctions" article—Article 16—in the Covenant is nothing but an incubus, or "dead wood" as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald once called it.

That article imagines a magical transformation of states in rivalry into devoted custodians of the peace, after one of their number has, duly taking into account the circumstances, decided to proceed to war.

Such a conception is believed by many to be psychologically unreal; it does literally mean "war for the sake of peace"; whereas policing action, whether through the transfer of air power from competing national authorities to a single central authority, or through some ad hoc arrangement such as is now being tried out in the Saar, is a preventive, and a reliable safeguard.

The League Saar Force is, at all events, an admirable example of the maxim that "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory."

U. S. Silver Holdings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Treasury's holdings of silver are unofficially estimated at just over 1,000,000,000 ounces—or still almost 1,000,000,000 short of the amount needed for a 23-75 ratio with the gold monetary reserve.

Local Classified Advertising

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Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Bells and Carols—"Of all my memories of Boston I think that the most fascinating is that of the Christmas Eve observance on Beacon Hill, an affair of extraordinary beauty," writes Robert Shackleton in "The Book of Boston." He goes on to describe in detail the lighting of real candles in the windows of the old red brick mansions on the hill—even in the cupolas on the top, the opening of the houses themselves, the shining old silver in the candlelight, and the sound of carols and bells as the various groups pass through the streets.

This year municipal celebrations, featuring ERA musicians, choruses and players, centered around the big tree which has been erected each year since 1912 on the Common. The traditional caroling and bell-ringing groups were invited to join, but most of them preferred to visit their old haunts around Louisburg Square and along Mount Vernon, Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

One of the largest crowds was gathered in front of the windows of the International Educational Pictures office on Mount Vernon Street. Beneath an illuminated notice stating that the object of this organization is to promote "goodwill among men" by circulating pictures familiarizing the people of America with their neighbors in other countries, movies of Oberammergau were being shown on a small screen.

This and the substitution of electric lights for real candles in some windows were the only signs of encroaching modernity.

The Beacon Hill Hand Bell Ringers remain one of the most popular groups. They are headed by Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff and her three daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth and Alice, and her son William. There are 29 bells altogether. Ten different carols are included in the repertoire.

One of the early leaders in the revival on the Hill of the old English custom of caroling was Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Cambridge. He led his chorus once again this year.

Among many other special Christmas Eve celebrations was one featuring Italian opera music connected with the season. This program was given in the Public Library lecture hall by the ERA Opera Orchestra.

Another unusual Christmas program given recently in the same hall was the presentation by Boston University students of a carol in Indian fashion, with redskin chiefs bringing gifts of beaver pelts and rabbit skins to a young child in a manger.

—And 300 years ago celebration of Christmas in Boston was against the law!

* * *

Between Berlin and Daventry—"Wavelength will be found between DJC Berlin and GSA Daventry," says a bulletin of the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston in drawing attention to its regular programs broadcast in co-operation with the short-wave station WIXAL. But listeners will be found all the way between Europe and Australia. Within the past few days several letters have been received from people living on the west coast who are continuing their education in this way, with the help of Harvard professors and others.

Not all those who follow the programs are in distant points, however. A club composed of professional astronomers at a recent meeting in Cambridge, Mass., made the chief feature of the evening the reception of an astronomical talk broadcast by Dr. Cecelia Payne Gaposchkin.

To gather material on the use of broadcasts of this type World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, owner of WIXAL, has just announced a contest. For the best essay of not more than 2500 words on "The Development of Radio as a Means of Education," it will award an all-wave radio set. Essays should be addressed to William M. Barber, Station WIXAL, University Club, Boston. The closing date is Feb. 15.

* * *

Crowded Balconies—The little Italian balconies which look down into the central courtyard of the Gardner Museum were crowded on Sunday afternoon after the usual concert in the Tapestry Room had ended and the fire in the great hearth beside the piano had died down to a dull glow.

Visitors had discovered that this winter garden not only provides an ideal place for rubber plants to grow taller and taller without touching a roof, but it also is excellently adapted for the singing of carols.

The ERA musical forces which invaded the Museum of Fine Arts in the early fall with regular Sunday concerts by a symphony orchestra, had reached Mrs. Jack Gardner's famous palace. The Civic Chorus grouped itself picturesquely on twin stairways leading down to the poinsettia-filled garden. Below them two dolphins—seventeenth century Venetian—spouted thin streams of water into a pool. Beyond it, on the far side of the central first century Roman mosaic floor, the conductor, G. Roberts Lunger, stood. Facing him, with inscrutable stare, perched a Hawk of Horus, from Egypt.

At the first notes of a little portable organ, visitors on the three floors open to the public, left the contemplation of madonnas and children painted by old masters, to listen to living Christmas songs sung by a group representing a modern version of the spirit of "on earth good will to men."

(Boston Snapshots appear each Wednesday).

Material for Arms Noted in Philippine Chromite Deposits

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Philippine Islands possess the "most important source of war material under the American flag," the United States Senatorial Mission declared yesterday in a memorandum released by Senator Tydings of Maryland.

Evidences of chromite deposits in such quantities that they have attracted the attention of other nations, were cited by John W. Haussermann, representative of the islands' gold mining industry. According to credited reports of "conservative engineers," the deposits, situated in Zambales Province, may shortly take their "place as one of the most important ore bodies in the world and the most important available source of chromite under the American flag." By comment of Mr. Haussermann, "chromium is the one war material which the United States does not have in ample quantities within its borders." In his explanation, the Phillippine deposits were discovered soon after the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act was drafted.

The United States Government is described as having a large reservation of undeveloped chromium in Zambales Province, and the Haussermann companies are referred to as having entered into an operating contract to develop near-by private claims.

In regard to Philippine gold, production is reported as mounting steadily, and is expected to amount to $11,000,000 this year, as compared with Alaska's $8,000,000 yield last year.

A Filipino proposal for continued "economic and cultural partnership" between the United States and the Philippines was laid before a senatorial mission today in a round-table conference at Malacanan Palace.

Manuel Quezon, president of the Insular Senate, was understood to have urged Senator Tydings of Maryland and other members of the mission to recommend that Congress abolish the progressive export tax on sugar, copra and hemp during the last half of the transition period.

Proceeds from the tax, to become effective in five years, were intended to be used to pay off the insular bonded indebtedness before the Filipinos establish an independent nation in, about, 1945.

Filipino leaders were also understood to have suggested that the insular Legislature be given tariff autonomy during the period of the Commonwealth Government.

Members of the United States senatorial mission plan to sail on Thursday for the states, by way of Java and Europe.

Sea Hero Proves Mettle In N. Y. Airplane Flight

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—A whirling propeller blade that cracked in midair tested ability of Capt. Harry Manning, sea hero, to meet emergencies, in an airplane flight over Roosevelt Field, L. I., but by skillful maneuvering he managed to save himself and the plane.

Captain Manning, an experienced flier with more than 200 hours to his credit, had borrowed an open cockpit plane for a short flight yesterday and was 3000 feet in the air when the propeller cracked. He was tempted to "bail out" but he feared the plane would crash on houses below; so he continued in flight with the ship rapidly going to pieces, and make an excellent three-point landing a half hour later. He directed the rescue of 32 members of the crew of the freighter Florida 700 miles off the Virginia Capes in January, 1928, when he was chief officer of the liner America under Capt. George Fried.

Radio Development Described As Opening Toward Television

Many radiocast programs plainly offer scope for the eye at the same time that they possess appeal for the ear. Three such examples radiocast recently were: "The Mikado" last Tuesday evening at 10 p. m., over the WEAF chain; the dramatization of the United Press's choice of the 10 outstanding news stories of the year; and the Hall of Fame program on last Sunday evening at 10 p. m., over the WEAF chain, by Walt Disney and his beloved "children" of the animated screen, Mickey and Minnie, Three Little Pigs and Donald Duck.

On this point, it may be said that almost any operetta would lend itself to television; but Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" should do so particularly well, not only because of its colorful costumes but also because of its lively scenes. Pooh Bah's consultations with his official personalities, for instance, the kissing scene between Nanki-poo and Yum Yum, and Ko-Ko's proposal of marriage to Katisha, offer possibilities for television of an especially promising sort.

Picture yourself sitting beside a television set, while significant portions of the news films of these 10 selected stories were run off on a television receiver while an announcer gave the vocal background. Effective, indeed, would a Walt Disney program be, with Disney playing master of ceremonies, while before television receivers all over America, delighted youngsters watched the antics of Mickey.

At present, three television transmitters and receivers of the electrical scanning type are going through a trial period. Two have their prices set at $35 and $50. The third, the receiver of RCA, operates on the ultra high frequencies, and no price has been determined for it.

What is needed, is either establishment of wire networks to carry the wide range of frequencies necessary for television, or the opening of the ultra high frequency band to general experimentation, as the radiocast band was pioneered back in 1920; to prepare the stage, as it were, for television, which it seems certain, must come on the ultra high bands where there is the necessary "room." A. D. H.

[A Radio Review appears each Wednesday.]

Congoleum-Nairn Bonus

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Holiday distributions of upward of $125,000 to all employees receiving $2000 a year or less during 1934 is announced by A. W. Hawkes, president of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.

With the Inventors

Buttonhole Machine

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a new buttonholing machine for tailoring establishments, which was original enough to obtain U. S. Patent No. 1981119 for J. H. Pikul of Boston. The evolution of a neat and sturdy buttonhole becomes a simple process with this efficient machine: first, a metal arm swings down at one side to cut a slit of the proper length; then this slit is guided automatically around beneath the needle, so that the stitching will cover all the rough edges of the material.

Moments Musical

No. 32

Antonin Dvorak

SPILLVILLE is a quaint, restful village on the banks of the Little Turkey River in Iowa. Almost all its inhabitants are the descendants of sturdy Bohemian peasants who went there as pioneers. The village is on a highway named after Dvořák, said to be the only public highway named after a musician. Beside the road is a large rock memorial to the great Bohemian composer, and a bronze tablet stating that he visited the spot in 1893.

Dvořák went there to compose. In New York he had found himself with many pupils at the National Conservatory of Music of America, of which he was director. He had been much lionized by society; but the bustle of city life, the noise of elevated railways and the clamor of busy streets, unknown in his quiet Bohemia, prevented him from composing new works or finishing those already begun. He longed for an escape.

One day a son of the Spillville schoolmaster came to see him and suggested a visit to the Iowa village. There, Dvořák was told, he would hear his own language generally spoken and find peace, quiet and beauty such as surrounded Vysoka, his summer home in the old country. That was enough. Said Dvořák, "I will go to Spillville with my family."

They arrived there in the spring and he started at once to finish his *New World Symphony*. He began the *String Quartette in F Major* and completed it within a week. Then, as he was eager to hear it immediately, he formed a quartet, himself playing the first violin and his Bohemian neighbors the other parts.

A tribe of Iroquois Indians lived near Spillville and Dvořák was fascinated whenever they came into town to give a performance of their music and dancing. One day while visiting Minnehaha Falls, he scribbled some notes on his wide white cuff which later became that famous Indian Lament which Fritz Kreisler has immortalized as a violin solo. It was originally a part of the piano Sonatina.

Dvořák loved birds and all that summer had two pigeons for pets. His morning and evening walks were for the purpose of listening to "nature's sounds": the brook, bees and birds.

He returned to Bohemia and never again visited the United States, but he wrote often to the schoolmaster at Spillville saying that he would return to play again on the organ in the church, as he had done while there.

Dvořák loved the American Negro melodies as much as the Indian airs. His famous seventh *Humoresque* (all seven were written for his children) is modeled upon the air of *Suwanee River*. The composer has disguised it by slight alterations in rhythm, but I have for amusement often played *Suwanee River* on the piano while a violinist played the *Humoresque* at the same time, and the two compositions blend very harmoniously.

The themes in the New World Symphony are old Negro camp-meeting songs, *Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel?* and *Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*. This great work shows the deep impression America made on a "homesick Czech," longing all the time for his quiet fatherland, but fascinated and bewildered by the New World, which gave this creative genius a new vision and new ideas. It is not the first time that America has given inspiration to foreign composers, as well as poets, authors and painters.

SONYA MICHELL

Reading the Directions

Jack Clark, of Houston, Tex., Caught These Youngsters Thoroughly Engrossed in Directions for Taking Pictures at Night; So We Shall Be on the Lookout for Something Special for the Monitor Camera Club From Texas.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Too Many Motions

No. 11

While the assembly was discussing the motion to build a sidewalk, a motion to improve the village spring was introduced.

"JUST a point of order here, Mr. President, if you please," called out Solomon Wright, good-naturedly. "But one main motion may be before the house at any one time. By main motion is meant a motion that introduces new business. Therefore, we shall have to dispose of the motion before the house, which, in this case, proposes the building of a sidewalk. Now, if our friend Abner prefers to have our first efforts directed toward beautifying our village spring, he may, of course, make this a point in talking against the motion now before the house."

"Thank you, Sol. That sounds reasonable," the president commented. "Are there any remarks on the motion to build a sidewalk?"

Several comments were made, and some doubt was expressed as to whether there would be enough money in the treasury to carry out this plan.

Sam Fetler then secured the floor. "I move that we defer any action on this matter for the present."

"I take it," replied President Putney, "that you mean to make the motion to postpone the question indefinitely."

Mr. Fetler agreed, and someone seconded the motion to postpone indefinitely.

The president then put the motion: "It has been moved and seconded that the question be postponed indefinitely. Are there any remarks?"

Caleb Wells got up smiling. "Mr. President, I always knew procrastination was a habit; but I didn't know there was a law to sustain it. We need that sidewalk; and we'd a heap sight better build it now than to make puddle-jumpin' one of the requirements for citizenship in Beacondale."

"A point of order, please!" called out someone from the rear of the room. "The motion before us deals with postponement, and not the construction of a sidewalk. Let's settle the first motion first."

"Well," began Mr. Putney, "I suppose there's something to that. We've just been told that one motion at a time was the rule. How about it, Sol?"

Solomon Wright was ready with his usual word of guidance.

Can a motion to postpone be introduced while there is a motion before the house? Solomon Wright will answer this for us on Friday.

Quotation for Today

TAKE care of the gladness in your life. No matter how full of trouble it is, there is sure to be one ray of brightness, and that, if you use it well, will light the whole.—ANON

Mr. Scroggins

Ice Fun

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS (Boston Common squirrel), Fib (chief of sparrows), and Florrie (prominent pigeon) huddled together on the ice which covered the Charles River. The Charles River is in so many different places that it might help to say that they were on the Charles River near Massachusetts Avenue bridge, although again it might not help.

"Somewhere below us," said Scroggins, pointing with the tip of his mitten to the black ice, "is Levi."

Fib was so struck with this announcement that he whirled into the air, flew down the river, and then up. Florrie made no remark or move except with the wink eye and with that eye she did some fancy winking.

"Yes-sir-ee-sir," said Scroggins. "Levi, the orphan turtle, spends all his winters down there."

"Where?" said Fib, newly arrived from his flight.

"In the mud," said Scroggins solemnly. "But why shouldn't we be here on the nice ice instead of down there in the cold mud!" he said changing from solemn to jovial.

"Why not indeed!" said Florrie winkishly.

"Wonderful," said Fib, to whom most things are wonderful—only some are more so than others.

Without further ado, Scroggins ran briskly across the ice, slipping and sliding, but moving. His tippet ends waved behind him and the north wind came down and snatched his hat from his head. He chased it and finally got it again. Then he began his run all over again and this time the north wind left his hat alone. When the venerable squirrel had run as far as he felt necessary, he held his legs stiffly and slid. And what a glorious slide—over the smooth ice and away! Fib followed him on swift wings, darting and turning excitedly with every slip or slide of the Scroggins feet. Florrie flapped a somewhat leisurely wing, but she too joined in the fun.

"Try running and sliding," said Scroggins.

Fib and Florrie both tried it. They couldn't seem to slip as readily as Scroggins. "It isn't easy," said Scroggins. Florrie winked.

"Your feet are bigger," said Fib.

Scroggins ran and ran and slid and slid. He did so well that quite a few bystanders gathered. They applauded the illustrious squirrel slipping along so glibly. He raised his hand in full slide and took off his hat to acknowledge the applause. His feet at the moment struck a small rock which had become embedded in the ice, and he shot into

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Chases His Hat.

the air and came down on top of his high hat.

"Dear! dear!" he said, not without some confusion. But he was just sprinkled a bit with the snowy particles from the ice and he pushed his hat back into place soon enough after the incident so that the dents hardly were noticeable.

"Well, well, one never knows," he said as his friends gathered around. Saying which his feet suddenly went out from under him again and he sat down gravely.

Florrie did more winking all at once than ever has been known before. Possibly it was a wink record.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Magnificat

THIS is the title commonly applied to the beautiful Song of Mary recorded in Luke 1:46-55, the name being derived from the opening word of verse 46 as found in the Vulgate or Latin Version of the New Testament: *Magnificat anima mea Dominum;* "My soul doth magnify the Lord."

This hymn of praise to God for His goodness was evidently inspired by Elisabeth's benediction (verse 45) and her prophetic announcement that Mary should indeed be "the mother of" the "Lord" (verse 43). In its deep exultation and spontaneous gratitude, the Magnificat may be compared with the prayer uttered by the pious Hannah in somewhat similar circumstances, when she was thanking God for the birth of her son Samuel (I Sam. 2:1-10). Then, too, Mary borrows freely from the majestic phraseology of the Psalms and other parts of the Old Testament.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Food for Dogs

A YOUNG man, unable to obtain employment in the profession for which he had studied, saw an opportunity to provide a service that would yield him an income.

He had long been a dog fancier, and had experimented with foods for his own dogs. Starting in a small way, he prepared several different "dishes," which he offered to friends who had dogs. They told others and before long the young man had a thriving business.

The work of preparing the food is now done in a sanitary and modernly equipped building, and the volume of business is such that several employees are engaged. Daily deliveries are made by auto truck, and the territory served is constantly being enlarged. M. M.

Brevities

Montreal Star: Joseph Aledasnabalaidedoescheda is the name of a resident in Detroit. It's pronounced "Joe."

Daily Oklahoman: The more successful he is, the more his friends back home in the old home town wonder how he gets by.

Punch: A former antarctic explorer has become a dentist in Manchester. He now explores the molar regions.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Dog Does His Bit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A WOMAN who had met with a motor mishap struggled up to a farmhouse, where she was met by a large dog. Before either could express a greeting, the dog was ordered away. Kindly hands helped the woman into the house, and although she was a total stranger, everything possible was done for her comfort.

A number of times during the day the dog approached the woman, but each time he was discovered and ordered away before his intentions could be made known.

Evening came and chores claimed the attention of the entire family. The woman, with eyes closed, heard swift padding footsteps; then a warm muzzle was gently rubbed against her hand. Before the greeting could be returned, the dog was gone. At last, he had accomplished his purpose and contributed his bit.

Needless to say, in such loving atmosphere, recovery was rapid.

In Lighter Vein

An Optimist

"What is an 'optimist,' Daddy?"

"Well, child, he is a fellow who goes into a hotel without baggage and asks to have a check cashed."

Geographical Note

Dusty Willie was laboriously reading from a discarded newspaper as he and his traveling companion rested themselves in front of a small bonfire alongside the railroad tracks.

"Hey, Clarence, wot does Riviera mean?"

"Reeveera? W'y, that's foreign for 'river'; haven't you heard of the 'Muddyrainian Rivera'?"

A Bargain

"Are these 50-cent seats far from the scene of action?"

"No, not very far. And besides, they're right across the street from a radio store that will radiocast the game."

More If Possible

Bride: "You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

Husband: "That's all right, little girl; go on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."—*Grit.*

Winter

"Don't you like winter?" asked Grandmother one day when little Elsie was huddled at the stove.

"Oh, yes!" replied the tot. "Next to spring, summer, and fall, I guess I like winter best."

Prohibited Tune

Hostess: "I hope my husband wasn't rude when he asked you not to play."

Foreign Pianist: "Oh, no. 'E ask me that I not play a certain tune."

Hostess: "What did he say?"

Foreign Pianist: "'E say, 'Don't play "For ze love of Mike."'"—*Unidentified.*

"Sayest Thou!"

Ben, aged 14, was reading "King Arthur" to Bud, aged 7.

"Ben," Bud asked, "what did those knights mean when they said, 'Wit you well?'"

After some thought Ben explained: "It was just an old-fashioned way of saying, 'I'm tellin' you.'"

Hm-m!

He: "I have been trying to discover why a woman is so much more curious than a man. Why do you suppose it is, Miss Winnie?"

She: "I don't know, I'm sure. I've never been curious enough to inquire!" — *Lewisham and Catford Guide.*

Society Note

Indiana paper: The ladies of the Helping Hand Society enjoyed a swap social on Friday evening. Everybody brought something they didn't need. Many of the ladies were accompanied by their husbands.—*Montreal Star.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Christmas Toys*

By THE HAGERS

BILL, BOB, AND BUD HAD ON DISPLAY THE TOYS THEY GOT ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
I PLAYED WITH BOB'S ELECTRIC TRAIN; AND ATE A PEPPERMINT CANDY CANE.
I WORKED A PUZZLE THAT BUD FOUND; AND KICKED BILL'S NEW FOOTBALL AROUND.
THOUGH QUITE GROWN UP, I MUST IMPART I AM A DUCKLING STILL AT HEART.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

New-Year Joy

NEW YEAR'S DAY is associated with joy. And surely it is a good thing to specialize in joy just as we especially express gratitude on Thanksgiving Day, joy and gratitude being two of the great and definite qualities of true being. The joy of the New Year, however, by some strange inversion, is associated in the minds of many people with drunkenness, one of the most joyless of human experiences, and with other laboriously manufactured imitations of joy. Just before the holiday the call goes forth in headline and advertisement and draped in bright allurements, saying, by implication, "Drink is festive and the way to joy!"

Last year, on Dec. 31, the headlines of a metropolitan paper which might have been in any one of most American cities, read:

REPEAL ADDS SPICE
TO CITY'S WASSAIL
AS OLD YEAR GOES

Record Attendance Promised at Hotels and Night Clubs Tonight as the City Bids 1933 Adieu

On Jan. 2, 1934, an obscure paragraph on a back page of the same publication read:

EMERGENCY CALLS
KEEP STAFF BUSY
AT CITY HOSPITAL

City Hospital surgeons and nurses and the ambulance drivers spent one of the busiest shifts in history on New Year's Eve.

There were twenty-two emergency cases during the night, mostly the result of drunken fights.

In smaller type still, so small as to run invisibly between the lines, there was recorded the remorse and despair, and the "dark brown" taste of shame at having wounded loved ones, that followed the night of counterfeit joy.

Real joy is quite a different thing. It is deep and moves in strong undercurrents not dependent upon surface condition. In children it is spontaneous; in older people it often represents unfoldment, is an earned quality—an achievement. It is not a dull, labored affair, but exactly what the word implies, joy that brings the ready smile, the joy of genuine laughter, and, in its more profound sense, it is joy founded on faith in the eternal rightness of the universe.

The New Year, following the celebration of Christmas that brings "joy to the world," is appropriately a time for rejoicing. In the joy that Christmas bestows there is no aftermath of regret, no faltering because of circumstance, for with its bequest is the promise, "Your joy no man taketh from you." Therefore, let the New Year celebrate genuine joy, a celebration that can continue through 1935.

Permanency Calls for Merit

NINETY THOUSAND employees were added to the United States Government service during the fiscal year 1933-34 without benefit of civil service examination. This is the statement of the Civil Service Commission in its recently issued annual report.

This great expansion, subject potentially at least to all the evils of political pull and patronage, results through the exemption of huge emergency organizations from the civil service requirements. Among those exempted are the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Emergency Conservation Work, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Public Works Administration, National Recovery Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Federal Alcohol Control Administration. When these were established it was assumed in the first place that they were temporary in nature and in the second that a suitable personnel could not be selected quickly enough through the civil service methods.

The first of these assumptions has in part broken down and the second ought to be made untrue. It is already clear that the NRA and possibly in some form the AAA and PWA are going to be part of the government machinery for a long time to come. The TVA and FACA were marked for permanency from the start.

Hence the Civil Service Commission now very cogently and properly recommends legislation "to extend the provisions of the civil service law and rules to those recently created agencies which were by law placed outside the operation of such provisions, to the extent that it is determined that such agencies are to become established branches of the Government."

There is too ready a tendency to brush aside the merit system and the competitive examination method as being cumbersome when new positions are to be filled in an emergency. Civil service practice should be ready for emergencies. Many an organization—witness the old prohibition enforcement bureau and more recently the HOLC—gets off to a bad start because businesslike, nonpartisan selection of personnel is waived.

The Civil Service Commission offers a bridge for the transition of units from the nonclassified to the classified service by giving a noncompetitive examination to present employees of those organizations and keeping all who show themselves qualified. But it would be better if even emergency organizations were built up on a nonpartisan selection of ordinary personnel from the beginning. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, found it a saving rather than a waste of time to select clerical help by educational rather than political tests, for he voluntarily placed all AAA positions of less than $2600 a year salary under civil service regulations. The Farm Credit Administration likewise was transferred from nonclassified to classified service by executive order.

It is very important that all emergency organizations of the Government be brought under the merit system of personnel selection according to the test of permanency advanced by the commission. Beyond that another step should be to prepare the machinery of selection so as to remove excuse for launching any future governmental units outside the scope of the merit system.

For Water-Borne Transportation

ADVOCATES of low-cost water transportation are not so much at odds with authorities at Washington as they might seem. To be sure, a plea by Secretary of War George H. Dern for indorsement of the St. Lawrence seaway was rejected by the sixteenth annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association at St. Louis, as was Joseph B. Eastman's plan to co-ordinate the major forms of transportation under federal regulation. But the fact of course is that the goal of the association is the goal of the government agencies.

The declared opposition of the Mississippi Valley Association is not lodged against the St. Lawrence project as such, but against one clause of the treaty—that which would fix the annual diversion of Lake Michigan water into the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico waterway at 1500 cubic feet a second. The contention is that this diversion is not sufficient to guarantee a commercially navigable channel on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Since cheap water-borne commerce is regarded as indispensable to the recovery of agriculture and industry in the Middle West, the apprehension of shippers and business men in St. Paul, St. Louis and other river ports concerning the recently completed water route southward to the sea is not to be wondered at. The Federal Government, on the other hand, having the reassuring studies of its army engineers at hand and seeing the question through national eyes, naturally considers it less important.

It is much the same with the issue of co-ordination. The Federal Government realizes that only economic loss can come from overlapping and duplication, with attendant rate-cutting tactics, in the national transportation services. A Government which comprises all sections and all interests must think in terms of all major transportation forms, railway, air, water, highway and pipe line; it cannot do other than seek to fit them into economically useful and complementary relationship. The waterways advocates again are concerned chiefly about the effect of such co-ordination on the use of water transportation by producers and shippers of the Middle West.

The appearance of Secretary Dern and Mr. Eastman at the St. Louis meeting of the waterways supporters and the formal statement of association policy following their addresses can be calculated to help in working out the waterways phase of the vast national transportation problem. Each side will appreciate more fully the viewpoint of the other and realize that they differ only in perspective—and that these differences can be composed.

Footlighting the Path to Peace

EVENTS at Geneva have often been dramatic; why should they not also sometimes be theatrical? That is what Mr. Herman Roebbling, director of the Vienna Burgtheater, wishes to know.

On few things does the preservation of peace depend so much as on the nations' Geneva representatives understanding the habits of thought of their colleagues' countries. In Mr. Roebbling's opinion these are clearly revealed in various national dramas, and he conceives that a cycle of these, presented at Geneva, would go a long way toward forming that friendship based on mutual comprehension which is so essential to the world today. He has himself, on a smaller scale, put this scheme of a series of international plays into operation in his own theater in Vienna.

The proposal has, of course, provoked various criticisms. Not all nations are equally articulate in the sphere of the drama. Moreover, not all kinds of drama are equally comprehensible to western peoples. Few countries require at the moment more tactful understanding than Japan. But it is doubtful if a series of typical Japanese dramas at Geneva would mean very much to the delegates of European peoples.

Nevertheless, the fundamental idea at the back of the proposal, that nations should get to know each other through the medium of their contributions to culture, of their individual enrichment of the world's store of beauty and loveliness, rather than by concentrating on trade rivalry and comparative prowess in war, is one that needs encouragement and support. For this reason Mr. Roebbling's scheme might well be widened to include music and the dance as well as drama, Beethoven and Tchaikovsky as well as Shakespeare and O'Neill.

The Five-Year Plans

Book of the Day

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE U. S. S. R., by W. P. and Zelda K. Coates (London: Methuen. 3s. 6d.) is a useful compendium of facts and figures about the first Soviet Five-Year Plan of national economic and social development, which ended in 1932, and about the second plan, which runs until 1937. The Russian literature on economic development under the two plans is voluminous, but is mostly inaccessible to the average American or British reader who is not acquainted with the Russian language.

Mr. and Mrs. Coates have performed a successful task of expository compression; most of the important Soviet official statistics about production in industry and agriculture, projected and realized, are to be found in their book. They defend the Soviet Government against the charge of aggressive militarism and contend that Russia's industrial expansion will make the country a more profitable, not a more limited market for the exporters of other countries.

The value of the book, especially to readers who do not possess direct first-hand knowledge of Soviet economic conditions, is seriously impaired by the attitude of uncritical praise which pervades its pages. It is doubtful whether an economic study of any country could be written satisfactorily merely on the basis of official facts and figures; an element of independent checking up is always necessary; and this is completely lacking in the writing of Mr. and Mrs. Coates. To take a typical instance of gross understatement, the authors pass off the catastrophic condition into which Soviet agriculture had fallen by 1932 as a result of unwise methods of forced collectivization and continued arbitrary requisitions of the peasants' produce with the following mild comment:

> The shortage of livestock, brought about as a result of the fierce opposition of the kulak elements to the Soviet policy of the collectivization of agriculture, had not been made good by the end of 1932.

Actually the Soviet Union by the end of 1932 had lost a good half of its livestock and was in the throes of a major famine.

Another assumption of the authors which is certainly open to grave objection is the stability of the Soviet ruble. All their neat little tables and statements, pointing to an improvement in the wages of the workers between 1928 and 1932, are invalidated by the fact, to which they do not refer, that the prices which workers had to pay for food, clothing and other necessaries of life increased much faster than their wages.

In view of the one-sided and partisan character of the book, Mr. Herbert Morrison, of the British Labor Party, seems to have acted wisely in phrasing his introduction in extremely guarded and reserved terms, saying, among other things: "I can take no responsibility for its accuracy or its opinions."

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Off Comes Another Lid!

PROFITS UP TO 800 PER CENT
U.S. ARMS INVESTIGATION
DESTRUCTION OF ARMS STOCKPILES
EXCHANGE OF SECRET PROCESSES
BRITISH ARMS INVESTIGATION
HAMPERING OF ARMS REDUCTION
STIMULATION OF ARMAMENT RACE

Shadows Over New Hampshire

ALL day I had asked the spider, the deft, efficient ant, the partridge and the chipmunk; the loon on the water, and the sleepy snake, where the shadows were going that passed so silently over the mountain range. Sprawling on a knoll, cushioned with pine needles, a full poplar's height above the lake, digging my feet into the loose, dry soil, I flung rags of green moss around me, among roots and lumps of granite, and watched the cloud shadows controlling the landscape design.

Like enormous, brooding birds, shadows, the color of the gentian and of the purple, September violet, spread themselves on the proud flanks of the solid Black Snout, the highest peak in that green bowl that held the fluted lake. The sun, emerging, suddenly broke the hills into a patchwork of lemon and orange gold. For a moment the lower slopes were a yellow bloom, and the cloud birds separated into flocks of white doves, upward-loosed.

Through the sunset and the dusk that followed, and folded the sheep and quieted Elson's red cow bawling for her calf; I wondered where those noiseless, shadow birds had flown. Then something the moon whispered as it hung quite low, between two black pine branches in the square of window above my washstand, led me to find the answer to the question I had asked. Exactly what the moon whispered I could not hear, but I saw her cool, slim fingers tugging at my latch.

* * *

It was quiet in the village. Who could believe that the dreaming dwelling at the turn of the road housed all those grimy children who swung on the rickety railing by day? How fair in the moonlight the old walls and the neighboring hemlocks were!

Morton's whippet growled as I stepped across the bridge. I could hear the heavy clumping of a horse in a barn. One candle was burning in a bedroom at the ford. All was in darkness and stiller than a church at the cottage of Ches Howard, warden of the fish. Through the uncurtained windows downstairs I could see his fiddle in its case, leaning against a chair. But a few hours before he had played rhythm into the feet of solitary wayfarers trudging up the "rud" with baskets of berries or fresh-caught fish.

Beyond, in the leaf-shelved corridors of oak and ash, maple and aspen; cedar, spruce and pine, the moon had silvered the stalks of goldenrod, of loose-strife and false spikenard. Bright-edged ferns and grass, and lustrous leaves of skunk cabbage like lighted rabbits' ears, startled the groves with a radiance of otherworldliness. Whatever creatures rested in that marvelous luminescence made no sound, except for a small thing, the size of a porcupine that rolled in the bracken, and a chipmunk that gave a tiny squeak. The pasture at the clearing lay wrapped in mist, out of which wisps of white vapor, like ends of a chiffon veil, curled up the mountain sides.

Suddenly the path I was treading dropped into a blackness impenetrable. And there, close huddled together, were the enormous shadow birds, where the trees of the forest grew in a dense crowd. An acorn rattled through the branches and rolled at my feet. I breathed the cool spice of balsam and sweet fern, and turned myself to the upland road again, under a spangle of stars. The moon, having shared a secret, had risen out of reach.

P. P. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Practical Idealism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The experiment with the electric light plant in the Tennessee Valley reminded me of a similar experiment of twenty years ago which was made in Indianapolis, Ind.

My father, Alfred F. Potts, a lawyer of that city, devised a plan for a gas company to make artificial gas at a lower rate than any other city had. He sold the stock in small lots, which was paid off at a certain rate over a number of years, together with the interest, until finally just a few years ago the gas plant was all paid for and became the property of the city; and Indianapolis should have a lower rate now than ever, since the gas company no longer has to pay interest or principal to anyone. I am out of touch with it now, so cannot quote the figures. My father passed on before the ultimate goal of municipal ownership was attained.

It was a simple plan and was written up in the American Magazine at the time, as a revolutionary idea, but it created no further stir.

Another business ideal which Mr. Potts put into operation was that of asking 6 per cent and no more from his investments. At the time that 6 per cent was so low that big business could hardly be interested by it, he declared that if no one ever tried to get more than 6 per cent on his money, the speculation, the stock gambling, the unjust massing of huge fortunes, and the exploitation of labor would not exist and there would be no panics. This ideal he put into practice, keeping the rentals from his real estate down to a point where they paid him from 4 to 6 per cent—even during the war, when rents all around went up. He put every possible convenience into the houses he built to rent—making them more attractive than anything else of the kind.

If there had been more practical idealism of this sort among business men, of course, capitalism would not be in such disrepute nor would there be such inequalities in wealth with its attendant depressions.

I am grateful to have had the opportunity of seeing his ideals of moderation in all things, justice, and promotion of public welfare, work out so quietly, so successfully. It was also gratifying to see that they brought to my father, personally, the satisfaction of a happy, well-rounded life.

MARJORIE MARQUIS

New York, N. Y.

Harvesting Soy Beans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Letters from various parts of the country have asked me further information on an article published in your paper concerning soy bean yields, methods of cultivating and harvesting on my plantations.

Our 1934 crop has not been harvested, but (allowing for a typographical error of an additional cipher) the crop referred to was evidently that of 1930.

In 1930, I harvested 2500 bushels of Laredo beans from 100 acres, and baled the hay, which was of negligible value. Since that time I have changed my method, and harvest with a combine, which cuts, threshes and sacks the beans and throws the straw back on the land, rendering an advantage to the land by humus.

In view of the fact that your article has gained widespread attention, may I ask the favor of publication of either this letter or a correction quoting the above statement?

Sandersville, Ga. THOMAS W. GILMORE.

Movies a Mixed Pleasure

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was especially interested in the series of articles which appeared in the Monitor under the caption of "Who's to Blame for the Movies" because this winter I shall be in a position to attend them more frequently than heretofore.

It has always been a decidedly mixed pleasure to go to a movie theater because of the seeming necessity of sitting through so much offensive vulgarity before the main feature is shown. Many times I have been on the point of leaving the theater from disgust at the demoralizing stupidity of these preliminary "shows."

The greatest offense against good taste of which the movies are guilty is the crime of making little children ape the vices of their elders, and that perverted use of a little child's freshness and charm should not be tolerated by right-thinking people.

There are so many good pictures that it is a shame that enjoyment of them should be spoiled by the inclusion of these off-color superfluities.

LUCY DUNCAN HALL

Sebring, Fla.

New England Pies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The president of the New England Bakers' Association says Massachusetts ranks very low in the per capita consumption of pie. This shows a great change. In "Oldtown Folks," Harriet Beecher Stowe describes the preparations for the Thanksgiving dinner of a prosperous farmer's family in early New England:

> The making of pies at this period assumed vast proportions. Pies were made by forties and fifties and hundreds, and made of everything on the earth and under the earth.
>
> The pie is an English institution which, planted on American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species. Not merely the old traditional mince pie, but a thousand strictly American seedlings from that main stock, evinced the power of American housewives to adapt old institutions to new uses. Pumpkin pies, cranberry pies, huckleberry pies, cherry pies, green-currant pies, peach, pear and plum pies, custard pies, apple pies, Marlborough pudding pies,—pies with top crusts and pies without,—pies adorned with all sorts of fanciful flutings and architectural strips laid across and round, and otherwise varied, attested the boundless fertility of the feminine mind, when once let loose in a given direction.
>
> The surplus pies were stored in a large, cold northern chamber, where they remained safely frozen, and were drawn upon for the use of the family all the winter: "Pies baked at Thanksgiving often came out fresh and good with the violets of April."

Verily, times have changed!

Boston. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

The Wide Horizon

Missions in the South Seas

By Marc T. Greene

THE need of co-ordinated missionary effort has been stressed over and over again in respect of all the nations of the East, especially China, and authorities thoroughly familiar with the subject have shown clearly the great barrier to progress which the all-too-evident lack of co-ordination sets up. The same situation prevailing in the Pacific brings about sharp sectarian divisions which leave the natives bewildered and more than ever intransigeant toward missionary endeavor.

An eminent Australian publicist, after a long tour of investigation through the South Seas, has lately referred to the "missionary problem" as "probably the greatest problem in the Pacific Territories today." He bulwarks this rather unsettling assertion with a convincing array of facts, significant incidents and personal contacts. He says:

> The question is not one of whether this missionary sect or that is doing good work. It is not even a question of whether the natives of the South Sea islands can or ought to be Christianized according to existing standards. The real problem is whether the methods now in vogue of imposing the social and moral codes of European life upon the islanders are not tending to destroy much of what is best in native character and whether they do not work material harm to the natives themselves.

It simmers down to this: Too many different sects engaged in the endeavor to "convert" the South Sea islanders. And what retards their individual efforts, whose sincerity, good intent and hopeful outlook no unprejudiced person questions, is the ardor, not infrequently amounting to bitterness toward one another, with which each particular religious sect carries on its work. For example, in the Tonga Group, the "Friendly islands" of Cook, seven denominations are at work. Fifty years ago here the natives, bewildered by it all, became so stirred up that a dreadful internecine island war took sorry toll, all in the name of what the natives had concluded was the white man's religion.

* * *

The question of native attitude enters largely indeed into this whole problem of bringing the South Sea islands, Polynesian, Melanesian and Mecronesian alike, to the spiritual viewpoint of the European in anything more than nominal acceptance of it. That attitude only a long residence in the islands and close communion with the natives in their everyday lives can make clear to the white man. Nor will the understanding be achieved even then unless the white man, missionary or layman, embarks upon his endeavor in complete sympathy with the island people rather than with a preconceived conviction of their inferiority.

One would think that after a century of European overlordship in the Pacific this would be so generally accepted as to form the basis of all missionary work. Yet such is not the case. Old sectarian controversies, old insistence upon dogma and tenet and tradition seem to cling here with singular tenacity. Not even yet is there anything like a general recognition of the anthropological fact that these island peoples are and always have been in the truest sense "children of nature." The islanders, more particularly the Polynesians, love laughter and they love play and they love to idle in the sea and the sun. But with these characteristics there go hand in hand the even more pleasing ones of an unfailing good will toward one another and an unvarying amiability of disposition.

* * *

In such tendencies the islander, far from being culturally a "heathen," as many South Seas missionaries persist in considering him, was at the start, and has been since, something like an example to the white man. Yet all too evident from the very beginning of missionary work in the Pacific has been the desire and the endeavor to "sober" the native, to quench his continuous ringing laughter, to frown upon the most innocent of his childlike play, to force upon him a European gravity which he did not understand and which had an unfortunate effect upon his whole morale. And atop all that the very evident lack of co-ordination among his white preceptors, the differences of method which more than once have resulted in sharp and sometimes disastrous controversies, have upset the native's inherent tendency toward mutual good will, and dampened his unfailing amiability and childlike trustfulness.

Dr. Groves, of Sydney, an eminent Australian anthropologist of large experience in all the islands, says very pertinently, "every mission should have attached to it an 'organizer of joy,' someone who can supply the natives with occupations for minds and bodies which will take the place of the songs and the dances and the other diversions which the missionaries have forbidden."

The missionaries who go to the South Seas are, practically without an exception, honest, sincere, courageous, devoted and prepared for every sacrifice. But often they, with however great a zeal, are working along wrong lines, and the worst of these is the lack of co-ordination, often amounting to a keen and even controversial rivalry wholly incomprehensible to the natives. Could this be done away with, and all missionary effort in the South Seas be co-ordinated, the results would soon be apparent, not only in the matter of "conversions," but likewise in restoring to the islanders something of their old-time charm of character and amiability.

Mirror of Opinion

The Revolt Against Crime

THE moral recovery of the United States is equally as important as our economic recovery. It is fantastic for a nation proclaiming the lofty ideals of America to exhibit a criminal record worse than that of any other civilized country. Other countries in recent years have been curbing crime. But in the United States crime increases at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. . . .

Happily, this past year, there have been manifest signs of a turn in the tide, of an awaking public responsibility for putting our house of morals in order. . . .

The fault is not with the police and the prisons so much as with us, the people. Responsibility rests most of all on five groups: the home, the school, the church, the community, the legal profession.

The American home must revive the legend of character building, of respect for law in the parent and of clean conduct in the child.

The schools must maintain special officers to handle delinquency and maladjustment. The classroom must co-operate with the home in holding up to derision trickery and passing the buck. The mind of the child can afford to absorb fewer modern facts and more of the ancient examples of better citizenship and honorable, if less quickly profitable, living. . . .

The revolt against crime is a personal responsibility for each of us. Actual practice of religion, of course, automatically eliminates crime. . . . We cannot resign our duties to the school or to the community or to the free instincts of youth. Discipline must be accompanied by example and a respect for law, no matter how absurd a particular statute may seem to us. Parents who play with bootleggers and rush off to lynchings cannot expect noble virtues to develop in their children. . . .

Each of us must become an unofficial but responsible plain-clothes crime-prevention officer and see that the children have healthy substitutes for the excitement of street gangs and unsuitable motion pictures.—*Henry Goddard Leach*, in the *Forum*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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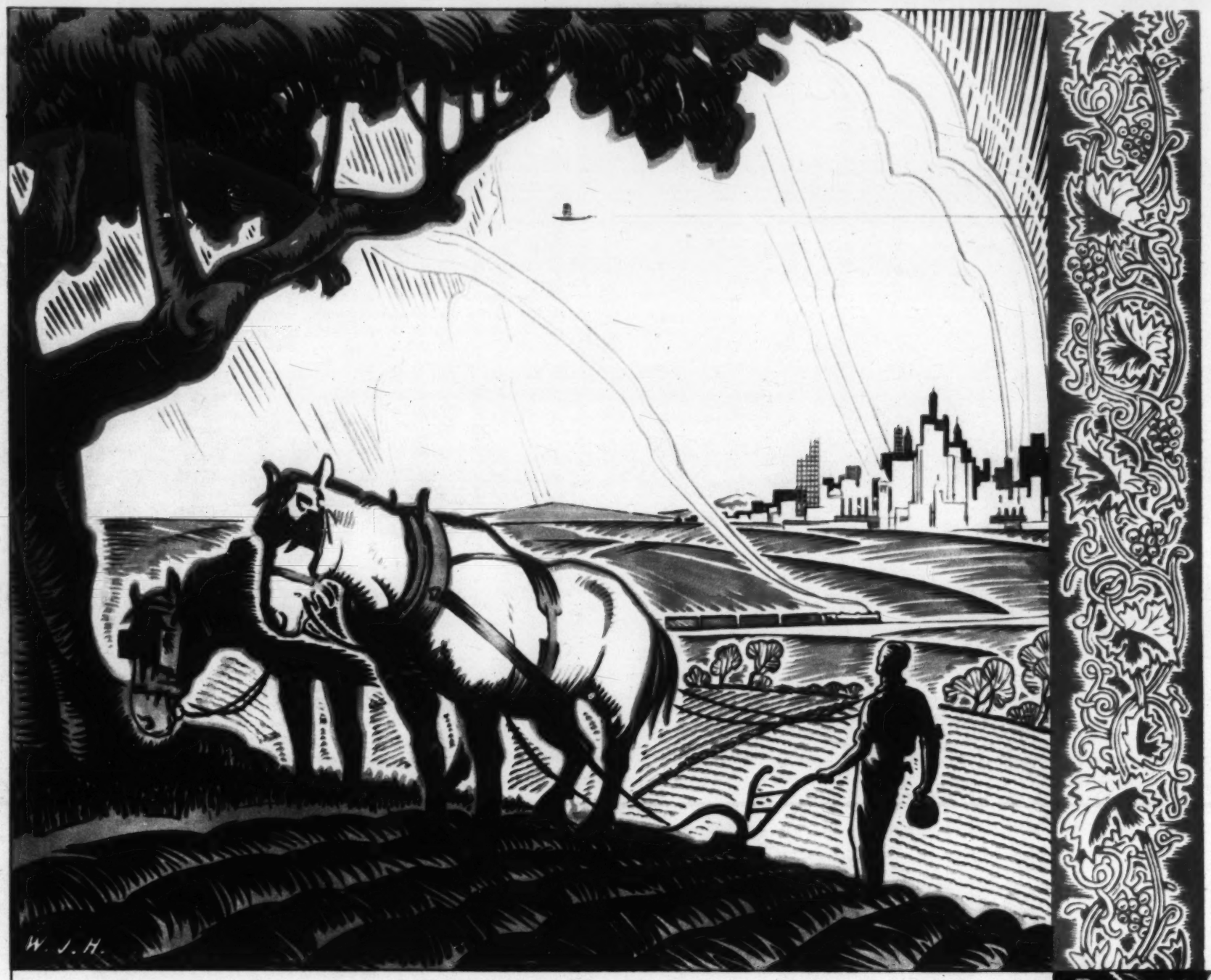
BOSTON, DECEMBER 26, 1934



"The desire for Peace is really a sincere and profound preoccupation of all governments"

Drawn by W. J. Heffron

After Twenty Years —A Look Ahead

By Salvador de Madariaga

Former Ambassador of the Spanish Republic to France

TWENTY YEARS HAVE rolled by. We have lived through one war and divers revolutions; the war to end war, and the revolutions to save nations. And yet . . . The world spends today on armaments much more than in 1914 and it seems to be quite incapable of breaking the spell. The revolutions have by no means brought the nations which endured them the happiness dreamed of.

During these 20 years all of us, and above all the western nations, have dreamed of the reign of law. Who does not remember the spirit which animated the allied nations, their struggle for justice, right and liberty? The bitterness and disappointments which those in the opposing camp have experienced should not blind them to that pure and sincere historical emotion which made of the great war, at least during a glorious part of it, one of the creative moments of history.

The League of Nations was born of this spirit. In its early days, despite the defection of the United States, its embodiment and functioning appeared to us to be, to a certain point, a consolation and a compensation for the cruel sufferings endured by the belligerent nations.

A history worthy of the rational being was at last beginning for the human race. If the League took shape, the reading of history anterior to its existence would produce in the future the effect of a barbarous thing worthy of the age of cavemen. This first stage was that of hope and optimism.

How far away it seems to us today. . . . The League proved much more resistant than its enemies wished, but it led a much less active existence than its friends desired. It vegetated. It made itself small and modest lest it perish. It delayed 12 years preparing the Disarmament Conference and it dragged it out for two years and a half in intermittent activity, and in its intervals of torpor war budgets breathed again and complicated international relations which again render more difficult the work of the following stage. Germany comes in; Japan leaves—Germany leaves; Russia comes in. But around

SEÑOR SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

Geneva the horizon grows dark, skepticism flourishes.

Are we going to give way to this skepticism? Are we going to admit that there is nothing left for any country but to rush into rearmament so that "what's coming" may not catch it unawares? By no means. Even today, even in such unfavorable circumstances—by far the most unfavorable since the Treaty of Versailles—my reasons for continuing to have faith in international co-operation are stronger than those which counsel skepticism.

And if an optimism, impractical rather than idealist, an optimism, which, for example, refuses to see the dangers which certain international tensions and certain national situations imply for peace, is ridiculous and pernicious, it is equally necessary to remain deaf to systematic pessimism.

Serenity of soul and clairvoyance of mind, always useful, are today indispensable.

It is not the breakdown, but on the contrary the success of the League's methods which, despite appearances, amazes those who have followed in detail the work at Geneva in the course of these last two years. I do not propose to recall here all the cases where the intervention of the League prevented war (Greece-Bulgaria, Yugoslavia-Albania, Peru-Colombia, etc.) for there is something much more eloquent and profound as a sign of evolution than these successes, brilliant but quickly forgotten by public opinion: It is the gradual transformation of the most refractory national opinions to certain international ideas difficult to accept at first, especially by great powers more accustomed than the other countries to the exercise of sovereignty.

For—and it is well to recall this in order to understand the psychology underlying international politics—sovereignty, which all nations possess as a juridical attribute of their independence and nationhood, is one thing, but the exercise of sovereignty, which nations put into play how and when they can, the great evidently with more facility and freedom than the small, is quite another thing.

Sovereignty among nations is the same as liberty among the citizens of an equalitarian country. The vote and freedom to pass the season on the Riviera are rights that the most modest of citizens has the same title to as the richest banker in his country. And whereas, by the subtle alchemy of politics, the banker's vote counts for more than that of the anonymous citizen, just so the season on the Riviera is a right which, for wholly natural reasons, only a feeble minority of citizens exercises.

It is, therefore, not astonishing that the progress of international organization finds a hearty welcome among nations whose sovereignty is more theoretical than practical, while those—in general the great powers—whose sovereignty is more effective, yield with more difficulty to the spirit of the times which is packing them little by little into a superior organization. But they do yield.

Who does not remember at Geneva the systematic opposition of England to any idea of armaments control? In the course of the first discussions, 10 years ago, the word "control" was enough to make the British delegations change their attitude and make a show of thinking solely about golf, as if the project discussed by the commission were some pure Byzantinism or even some pastime solely suited to frivolous "Latins" or "continentals."

Today England is in favor of armaments control and the fruitful and saving idea of automatic and permanent control itself seems acceptable to her.

Who was the protagonist at Geneva of all the opposition to international regulation of the traffic and manufacture of arms, if not the delegate of the United States of America? Every sort of argument—and he was not afraid of having recourse to the Federal Constitution—was good to combat projects which had existed since 1923. Today the United States is leading at Geneva the movement in favor of an agreement for reducing, by control and publicity, the boldness of this dangerous traffic and not less dangerous industry.

It will be objected that it is in both cases a question of projects and not of realities. Well, here is the most substantial reality of all: The facultative clause of The Hague Convention, which establishes the obligatory jurisdiction of the tribunal—a clause which the authors themselves considered as an almost unattainable ideal—is today law for a great number of countries including almost all the great powers.

These facts reveal a conversion of universal public opinion following a process of education which is naturally slow. Undoubtedly, at first sight, the epidemic of economic nationalism which is afflicting the world seems to reinforce the attitude of pessimism, but only at first sight. Indeed, let us observe two facts: The first is that everywhere the governments which are adopting ultra-protectionist measures of restriction do so half-heartedly and without conviction, not to ameliorate but to avoid aggravating an economic crisis which tends to increase by its internal rhythm; and the second is that the phenomenon is universal. These two facts taken together suggest that we are not in the presence of a phenomenon of nationalism but really of a phenomenon of internationalism which presents nationalist characteristics, that is to say, of a disease of the world as an economic unity. Even in this unpromising ground we find world unity underneath diversity.

It results from this brief analysis that, as well in the moral domain as in the economic, the civilized world is going through a grave crisis, but that this crisis is in itself an affirmation of unity. Doubtless tariff barriers are being raised, autarchy dreamed of, armaments heaped up; but the affirmation of the desire for peace is not, as in 1914, a simple formula of official prudence, but really a sincere and profound preoccupation of all governments, inspired at once by the exact perception of international solidarity and by a holy fear of revolution.

Let us hope that, thus protected by one positive sentiment and by another negative one, peace will be able to reign among us long enough for us to be able to build in its shade, on the rock of justice, the universal city.

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A·D·1

Anno Domini

W. P. M.

The legions in marching
  Make tremble the earth,
With sword on shield clanking
  War threatens the land;
Tax-gatherers fatten,
  Poor and rich are in dearth,
Hope faints, and fears kindle
  Faith cannot withstand.

A star in the sky!
  And a new hope for men—
For good-willing men
  Who on earth seek for peace;
A babe for a sign
  That the light shall again
Bring faith with renewal,
  From chaos release.

Contempt from the soldier,
  The Pharisee's scorn,
And hate, from the people
  Benighted, shall be;
But all may be blessed
  By the one who is born,
In his life shines a light
  For the whole world to see.

Revealing the Father,
  Creator and Friend,
In beauty of living
  In friendliness true,
He showed how all sorrow
  All sickness may end,
All seekers find safety,
  All things become new.

The world can be safe
  For men of good will!
The nations may joy
  In the peace of accord;
Years gone gave us time
  To repent of the ill—
Let the year that is New
  Be a Year of our Lord.

A·D·1935

The 'Hope' of French Democracy

M. Flandin, Present Premier, Is Trying to Solve a Fundamental Parliamentary Crisis; His Chances of Success Are Good, but if He Fails France May Turn to Fascism or Monarchy

By Mallory Browne

IT IS BEING SAID of M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, France's Prime Minister, that he is "the last hope of French democracy." Such a view is very probably exaggerated. Yet it cannot be denied that on M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin depends, to a disturbingly great degree, the future of the French Republic.

In the crowded corridors of the French Chamber, during those dramatic hours immediately preceding the downfall of M. Gaston Doumergue's Cabinet and the formation of the present Government, this fact was fully realized. Many deputies made no effort to conceal their apprehension of a renewal of the rioting last February as a result of M. Doumergue's departure. Others, more sanguine, recognized the seriousness of the situation, but clung confidently to their conviction that everything would be all right once M. Flandin had constituted his Cabinet.

How crucial conditions were then—and still remain, essentially—was fully grasped by the new Prime Minister himself. "These are abnormal circumstances," he told the deputies in his ministerial declaration. "We are responsible for the future of the regime . . . We must show, by our example, that free institutions are superior to all forms of dictatorship."

* * *

Why, in such a critical moment, did President Albert Lebrun call on a man who had never been Prime Minister before—who is, at 45, the youngest member of his own Cabinet and thus a mere babe in the hierarchy of French political traditions? Who, in short, is Pierre-Etienne Flandin?

Like most French deputies, he is a lawyer, an "avocat" at the Paris Court of Appeals. Like most deputies also, he is a member of the general council of the department which he has represented at the Palais-Bourbon since 1914—Yonne, in central France.

Unlike most deputies, he is an experienced flier. As early as 1912 he obtained his pilot's license, and when the war came he saw active service in the air force. In 1917 he was attached to the interallied air service and at the Peace Conference aided in drawing up the International Air Traffic Convention. He is today president of the Aero-Club de France, a post he has held without interruption since 1921.

But it was neither to the lawyer nor the flier that President Lebrun entrusted the grave responsibilities of power in the recent crisis. It was to M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, leader of the Alliance Démocratique, France's center party; and perhaps even more to M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, economist and financial expert, with a national and international reputation.

For, as M. Flandin declared in an address delivered only a few days before he became Prime Minister, "political problems have arisen because economic order has not been preserved." Parliamentarianism is on trial in France today because it has not yet proved itself possessed of the will, the wisdom or the authority to deal effectively with an economic crisis that has come to the French nation later, but hardly less acutely, than it came to the rest of the world.

This political crisis, though in many respects an outcome of the economic unrest, had to be solved first. M. Doumergue tried to solve it from the outside—that is to say, by bringing with him to Parliament the force of public opinion and using this power to obtain a revision of the Constitution. He failed because he neglected to strike while the iron was hot—while the deputies still remembered the cries of the mob outside the Chamber on the Place de la Concorde last February.

M. Flandin is endeavoring to solve this parliamentary crisis from the inside, from the basis of a "concentration" or center coalition Cabinet based on a Chamber majority excluding only the two extremes — the Communists and Socialists on the Left and the ultra-conservatives on the Right. As the President of the Alliance Démocratique, the leader of the moderate center groups in Parliament, he is eminently suited to the task. The essence of it is to keep the support of M. Edouard Herriot's Radicals without losing the votes of the more conservative deputies toward the Right. It is a formula which appears fragile, but which should succeed, for it may safely be said to come nearer than any other possible parliamentary combination to representing the political ideas of the vast majority of Frenchmen. If it fails, then the adversaries of representative government in France will indeed have some basis for their assertions that the present Parliament — at least — is "ungovernable." For the previous majority based on the collaboration of Socialists and Radicals proved disastrously unstable.

But the political aspect of the French crisis is superficial in comparison with the economic problem. Just as the American people swept Franklin D. Roosevelt into power in 1932 on the economic question, so the French people as a whole approved the choice of M. Flandin for Prime Minister, not out of any political consideration, but because they saw in this man whom they know to be a financial and economic expert someone who, they hoped, would do something about the business depression, about high prices and low salaries, about unemployment and overproduction.

There is in this respect a very significant comparison—which is also a contrast—to be made between President Roosevelt and M. Flandin.

The New Deal of President Roosevelt is, in its essence, an effort to increase the economic security of the worker. To do this, Mr. Roosevelt believes, the liberty, the "rugged" individualism, which has heretofore characterized American business, must be modified and restrained. There must be more government intervention in business and in finance. Economy—or at least production and consumption—must be "planned," if not actually regimented and regulated. To do this he has built up from A. A. A. to Z. Z. Z., a superbureaucracy, something which is known in France as "étatisme"—stateism.

M. Flandin likewise believes that the economic security of the individual must be guaranteed. "Republican order," he says, "implied the organization not only of material but of moral security, for the individual." But, he affirms, this security, as well as business recovery in general, can only be found for France in a return to an economic liberalism. Denouncing "the abandonment of liberty as the central factor in the present economic disorder," he vigorously asserts the imperative necessity of "a progressive return to economic liberalism."

FRANCE'S PRIME MINISTER
M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin at His Desk. Photo Harlingue

Thus it is the economic side of M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin that must dominate any study of the French Prime Minister. This is perhaps as it should be, for M. Flandin is even in appearance the "typical business man." Tall for a Frenchman, solidly large in stature, he seems entirely adequate for the man-sized economic problem. Yet he has at the same time all the flexibility of the politician and the cordial ease of the diplomat and the internationalist.

* * *

In an exclusive statement made especially to The Christian Science Monitor, M. Flandin explains his economic program.

"The principal aim of the Government I have formed is to combat the economic crisis, which after attacking so many other countries has now hit France," he declares.

"I told the Chamber of Deputies that I was determined to find a way out of the present situation through prompt and energetic action. To this end I have set up within the Government a committee composed of those Cabinet ministers whose department has an economic character. Wishing to proceed methodically, I asked this committee to study successively the principal economic problems.

"The first of these problems in importance is that of wheat. The ministers concerned have already reached an agreement on the measures which must be taken to solve this vital problem. At present the selling price of wheat in France is fixed by law. But despite all the precautions that are taken, the farmer remains unable to sell his wheat at this fixed price. He is obliged to sell it secretly at lower prices, while the consumer continues to pay for his bread high prices corresponding to the theoretical price of wheat.

"To put an end to such a paradoxical state of affairs, we have decided to absorb the excess stocks of wheat, and to restore its former freedom to the wheat market as soon as this has been done.

"After wheat, it will be the turn of other agricultural products; and thus we will bring about a progressive return to free internal trade.

"Freedom of foreign trade is more difficult to establish, for it supposes reciprocity. Our partners, too, must be willing. We plan to begin negotiations on this subject very soon. We hope they will permit a renaissance of commercial activity between France and the rest of the world.

"As to the financial problem, our efforts will be concentrated on getting frozen capital back into circulation. We shall do this by restoring normal security to credit, which will at the same time enable us to lower interest rates.

"I believe this economic program, of which I can only indicate here the general lines, corresponds to the French people's wish for work and order. We want to provide both for the nation through action and unity. Already confidence is returning. An important rise in our *rentes* has taken place. Of special significance is the rise in a few days of the 3 per cent from 70 francs to 75.75 francs.

"On the political side, the Chamber of Deputies has responded to our appeal and we obtained the support of 423 votes against 118. Admittedly, we have no magic wand with which to transform affairs in a few minutes, but by courageously taking up each problem in its turn we hope to succeed."

Industry Turns Schoolmaster

Apprentice Programs, Revived in the United States, Offer Boys Who Do Not Go to College Great Opportunities to Educate Themselves for Leadership

By Arthur G. Oliver

Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

"THE FELLOW 'PRENTICES AT THEIR LOOMS," FROM AN ENGRAVING BY WILLIAM HOGARTH

PARENTS, DON'T FEEL anxious about the future of your son in high school whom you cannot afford to send on to an institution of higher learning. Erase from your mind that picture of him loafing in pool rooms, on street corners, or, at best, becoming an ordinary day laborer. Look about you and see the great opportunities for him supplied by industries of the United States. Investigation will disclose that your boy has nearly an equal chance with the college graduate to become a leader in the industrial world.

You will find the solution of your problem in the apprenticeship projects of nearly every large industrial enterprise in the country. Therein your boy, if of average intelligence, will be given four years of carefully supervised training in the vocation he selects. At the end of that time he will be a potential leader in his particular field. Doesn't that interest you?

Apprenticeship programs, which were in nearly every industry before the World War, were nearly wrecked—some were—by the wartime practice of making mechanics overnight. Feverish activities of that period played havoc with schedules. Apprenticeship wages were low, so boys were not attracted, except a few whose vision extended beyond that day and time. After the war no concerted effort was made to revive apprenticeship until the United States Department of Labor published the results of a national survey showing unwholesomeness and unprofitable conditions in the trades. Then industry awoke and revived this project of training hands, head and heart of youth. So now your boy has a better chance than in all history because leaders of industry are doing more for boys of the nation than ever before. Doing it in a big way.

It is natural for a boy to seek the most profitable employment in order that he may "hold up his end" with friends. But perhaps your boy can be shown that in apprenticeship he will be getting four additional years of education, produce things of value and be paid a living wage. Perhaps you were not able to get even a high school education. So, like millions of other parents, you desire for your children an education more comprehensive and better in kind than you obtained.

Communities have joyously spent large sums of money for school buildings, equipment and well trained teachers. In pursuit of an education, many young men pass their majority before they have made any contribution to society. In recent years some persons in the United States have come to feel that to withdraw a boy from actual life conditions and let him develop until he is 22, or older, is unfair to him and to society. It deprives him of actual practice in meeting the problems into which he must soon plunge. It also deprives society of his services during this period. It frequently leaves him a liability instead of an asset.

If you cannot afford further education for your boy, why not persuade him to enter some industry as an apprentice? By the time some more fortunate classmate graduates from college your son will have his trade. He can look up the ladder of success with a chance to reach the top rung ahead of his university educated schoolmate who will have to commence at the bottom in any industry despite his four years of study.

During his four years' apprenticeship your boy will not only be given basic training in the trade he selects, but, in addition, will be afforded ample opportunity to study with a curriculum adapted to aid him in his work. In some plants this schooling is on company time. In others it means night school. For instance, if your boy is an apprentice in the shipbuilding trade he will be required to study mechanical drawing, mathematics, blue print reading, physics and such other subjects as may be necessary and beneficial to his particular work. In all industry a careful record is kept of an apprentice's shop and scholastic standing.

Such industrial leaders as Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company; A. N. Diehl, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation; Henry Ford; Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company; R. A. Stranahan, President of the Champion Spark Plug Company; and Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company are among the leaders in this new apprenticeship movement. It is also carried on extensively by the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Hamilton Watch Company, Buick Motor Company, Royal Typewriter Company, Eastman Kodak Company and others.

"Never has there been so great a demand in industry for trained men who know how to use their heads as well as their hands," declares Mr. Swope. His company gives a boy a choice of six trades: machinist and tool making, pattern making, molding, tinsmithing, factory business training, and drafting. Each boy is expected to apply himself diligently and thoughtfully to the task of making himself a more useful man, not only to the General Electric Company but to the community in which he may live. He is expected to decide for himself on certain rules of conduct which will establish his reputation for honesty, sobriety and self control.

"The purposes are to increase the efficiency of the workmen by teaching the fundamental and more advanced principles involved in their individual lines of work," says Mr. Diehl, "to increase the earning power of the men by guiding them along the paths of quicker and deeper reasoning which lead to positions of gradually increasing responsibility in all departments of the mill; to promote and develop the happiness of the men not only in their daily work in the shops and mills, but in their home life as well by opening the door to a more thorough understanding of the meaning of life and work."

Henry Ford believes that even young boys should produce things as a part of their education. To assist underprivileged boys he founded the Henry Ford Trade School at Dearborn, Mich., and later an apprentice school. They are directed by F. E. Searle. The enrollment in the two schools is approximately 4300. Boys between the ages of 12 and 18 are admitted. John C. Long, manager of all the Bethlehem Steel Company's publications, explains that a young man entering a trade in his role of apprentice is assigned to a full-fledged journeyman.

G. B. Yard, personnel director of the New York Shipbuilding Company, reports 150 apprentices in that plant who, in addition to their shop work, are required to study outside. The Buick Motor Company apprentice shop is endowed by the company. It is definitely a shop, operated under shop discipline and maintaining shop hours. It teaches boys how to use the machinery supplied.

"Our plan is giving our young men a thorough understanding to make them real leaders in the future," says Mr. Stranahan.

"The value of apprentice training is readily evident," declares C. B. Dow, employment supervisor of the Royal Typewriter Company.

The highly specialized business of the Eastman Kodak Company pays part or full time tuition for apprentices in several of the universities in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Ferguson has often publicly stated that every boy deserves a chance. He has seen to it that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company ranks high in this respect. The apprenticeship program is in charge of G. Guy Via, nationally known authority on apprentice training. He calls attention to the difference between shipwork and similar lines outside.

"The ordinary house plumber would be lost aboard a ship," he declares. "The average carpenter or joiner would hardly know where to begin. On a ship the right angle is the exception. Practically everything is cut or made to a bevel. The decks have an easy curve fore and aft called 'sheer.' They are crowned across like a highway, called 'camber.' The masts and funnels slope gracefully backward into a 'rake.' Even the terminology is strange. Partitions become 'bulkheads.' Floors become 'decks.' The kitchen is the 'galley.' No crow ever nested in the 'crow's nest.' The 'wildcat' needs no cage. Boobs aren't kept in the 'booby hatch,' nor do the 'devil's claws' belong to his satanic majesty. The 'handy billy' isn't a mascot goat, and the 'spectacle frame' has no lenses. Nevertheless, these are all good shipbuilding terms. There are hundreds of others, too, which an apprentice must master if he is to know his way about."

So, with all these industrial leaders and the large companies mentioned doing so much for youth—and they are but a very few picked at random—no parents need worry about the future of their son if he has a little common sense and if he can see the advantage of entering some plant as an apprentice. But he must be careful to pick a trade for which he is best adapted.

With industry anxious to educate your boy along constructive lines and pay him meanwhile, with Uncle Sam about to enlist 6500 more boys in the navy, parents should feel easier about the future. The navy offers advancement up to a petty officer and more, a good wage, excellent living, travel and retirement with a pension in due course.

Opportunity not only knocks, it shouts.

There's No Place Like—a Hotel

Making It Like Home to the Traveling Public Is an Interesting Job, Challenging the Best Educated Youth of Every Nation, Agree the Towle Brothers, Hosts to Millions in Great Britain

By Janet Mabie

IN DUE TIME WE SHALL reach what the brothers Towle think about the hotel business, in the light of their representing a very considerable preoccupation with it in Europe, and of having come to the United States for the annual national hotel exposition, and a meeting of the executive committee of the International Hotel Alliance. But first, the seeing of them deserves something, as it was no ordinary meeting, having a slight air of the charade—which they were the first to appreciate.

Mr. Arthur Towle, controller of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway hotel services of Great Britain, was approaching New York by way of Quebec and Montreal armed, it seemed among other things, with the conviction that young men do not know what they're missing, not engaging in hotel work, since it is a fine business with plenty of adventure, and a future, too. The Waldorf-Astoria had a reservation for Mr. Arthur Towle, and there arose talk of making an appointment.

It was at this point that the proceedings began to have a picaresque aspect. An assistant manager said, a little surprisingly, "Towle? An English Towle, here for the hotel convention. Yes. Which will you have? We can give you a Sir Francis, or we can give you a Mr. Arthur."

Really, now!

While the assistant manager waited, a sort of contented lavishness sang over the wire.

* * *

A touch of whining crept in. "Now, really, that is too much! Two Towles you say? But I only know something about an Arthur Towle. . . ." It pays to be careful. Stranger things have happened than that there should be two men of the same name from the same country engaged in the same business who were, nevertheless,—well, not to lead with the chin, let us say, friendly enemies.

But it seemed best to let the assistant manager decide, from his knowledge, which was likely to be the one who would think young men ought to go into the hotel business.

Let it be said that he qualified instantly for the foreign service. "Why don't you take them both? You needn't tell them you didn't know there were two. . . . And you may find out something you didn't know."

This laudable suggestion was accepted, if with a feeling that some obscure doom lurked in the outcome.

Sir Francis came first. He is long and rangy, and when he came to the part of his multitudinous job here, which was to select a new American floor show for one of his London hotels, undoubtedly he put great heart in the performers, because he is a very cheerful and appreciative man indeed, totally unlike anything anyone at a Broadway tryout will ever have seen.

It seemed the best idea, meeting him, to lie very low indeed, and see what rumors leaked out as to who and what Mr. Arthur Towle was.

Not long to wait. Almost at once Sir Francis said casually, "Hope you've seen my brother Arthur, too. We should have him down now, as a matter of fact, so you could get rid of us both at once."

Brothers! The first free breath in hours.

The father of the two Towles was Sir William Towle, who brought up his sons to realize that the hotel business is a domestic business and cannot be organized rigidly and run like either a manufactory or a coal mine. In passing, Sir Francis regretted that he, in turn, had no son to follow after him, "but my daughter, who is 29—and even though she is married—manages all the housekeeping of the hotels for me, all the soft goods, linens, renovations, all that; and I'll tell you I couldn't go on at all without her!"

"What idea do you get about hotels here?" After all, at the instant, we were sitting in a tower drawing room of the most stupendous hotel on earth.

FRONT, BOY! . . . HOTEL SERVICE BEGINS

Photo by the Black Box, N. Y.

Sir Francis does not beat about the bush. It is his business to observe, especially hotels, and he does not hole up his observations, once he makes them.

"I'll tell you the idea I get. I'm going to say it in a speech, so I can say it to you. I get the idea that there is a possibility that American hotel men may be drifting toward the danger of *operating* hotels instead of *managing* them."

Sir Francis, who is a very long man indeed, with a face modeled out of a collection of sharp angles which ought to give him a severe look but do not, lengthened out on his spine in his chair and waited for the differentiation between the verbs to take hold.

"Mind you, I'm not saying my idea of *managing* is better than yours. I just say I get a feeling that hotels here are too much *operated*, and that the end of that might be to make guests numbers instead of people. Of course, it's the size that gives me the idea. I have just built the Dorchester, and the Mayfair, and they are an eighth or a tenth the size of this. Of course, in Great Britain we couldn't have huge buildings such as you have, because our zoning laws wouldn't allow it. We can only have eighty feet to a setback, and a hundred feet even with setbacks. And then our distances are small. A man on business runs down to Birmingham in an hour and fifty minutes and he is not so apt to need an hotel, as he finds it easy to get home for the night.

"But the chief thing about the hotel trade seems to me that it is in the end a domestic trade; when people want hotels from us, we know they really wish they were at home; and so we feel we ought to make our service as personal as possible. In Great Britain, of course, we don't have any great volume of families living in hotels, instead of flats or houses, as you do, the year round. And for transient hotels, we feel that if you get up much above a unit of 400 guests, the guest is likely to get mixed up in a whorl of charts and tables, and pretty soon you might not be able to tell the guests from the charts."

Sir Francis spoke of an idea which everyone recognizes subconsciously, perhaps sometimes thereby according it that lack of attention that can settle over a thing which is too true.

"A good hotel business is a matter of national importance. I am absolutely sure that a lot of the acute nationalism that has been such a bother in these last few years has grown out of too much cessation of travel. There are only three great democracies left; if the common people are going to be able to govern themselves wisely, they must travel in order to learn. More than 50 per cent of our hotel business is done with non-nationals and I can think of no better guide to management than the idea expressed by King George, when he spoke at the launching of the Queen Mary.

" 'This ship,' he said, 'is built to carry the people of the two lands in great numbers to and fro, so that they may learn to understand each other; both are faced with similar problems and prosper and suffer together. May the Queen Mary in her career bear many thousands of each race to visit the other as students, and to return as friends.' "

* * *

It was another day, and Mr. Arthur Towle was another cheerful voice, another spare, agile figure, in another part of the hotel. It was all very British. Two American brothers advancing upon one city on business would have felt bound to take the same suite; if it had to be twelve rooms, it would still be reached by one doorbell. Not the brothers Towle. Sir Francis and Lady Towle in the Tower; Mr. Arthur Towle and his wife, who is the novelist, Margery Lawrence, in the main part of the hotel, all four meeting now and then for conversations about the hotel business, and to say who had been where last night, but not continually under each others' feet, like sheep in a strange highland.

Mr. Arthur Towle had not been in the States in thirty-five years. When he was 19, with Marlborough and Cambridge behind him, his father sent him out to the States to begin at the bottom of the hotel business; his first job was as a steward's clerk at the old Hotel Majestic.

"And you haven't been here since?"

"Not once."

"And how does it seem?"

He laughed. He has shrewd blue eyes, and black eyebrows that would beetle under his white hair if the expression on the full-colored face was not so lively and good-humored.

"It is like a dream, and you can't believe it!" he exclaimed, striding to a window and looking off over roofs and around towers crenellating to high heaven through thin silver pencil lines of rain.

Mrs. Towle came in briefly; she is a Juno, with dark hair, streaked dramatically with white on the right side, and she was combining business with pleasure in the form of talking to the Bobbs-Merrill people about publishing an American edition of her new novel. She loves to travel, had never been in the States before, knew she could squeeze in a trip south and so see more if she would fly, but didn't like to, and couldn't imagine anything like Rockefeller Center unless she had seen it.

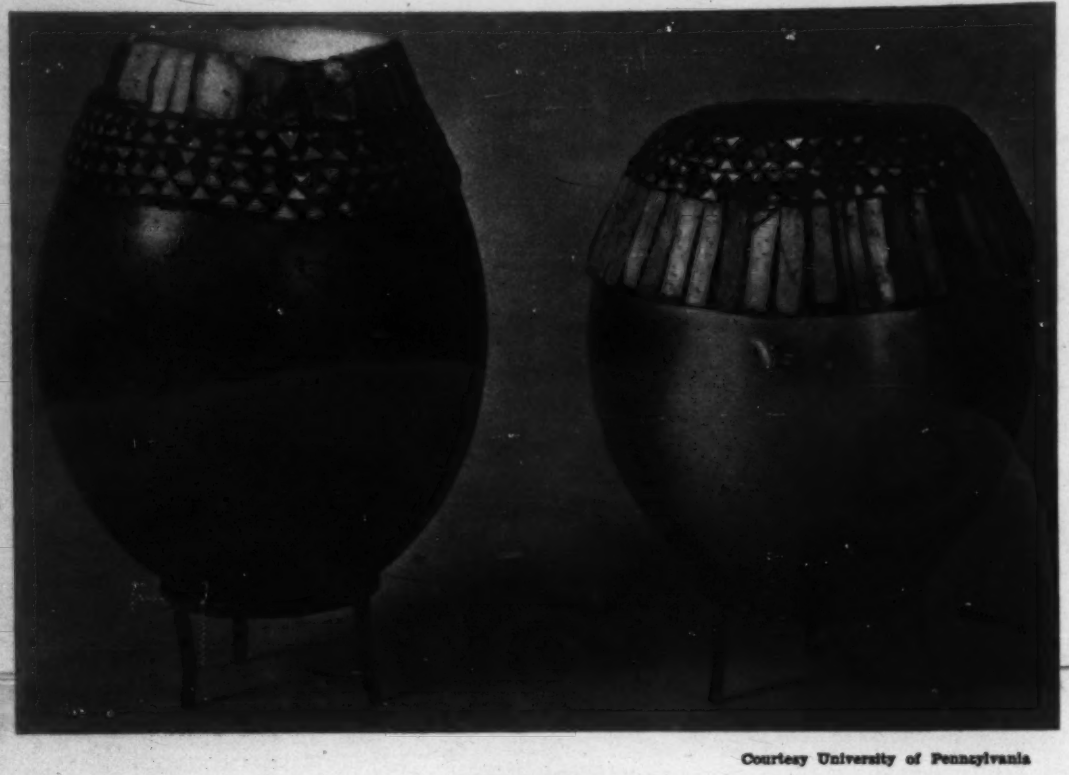
Mr. Arthur Towle controls 27 hotels and it is among his more prosaic jobs to serve 4,000,000 train meals a year, as the railway hotels and the catering interests of the railway are all in the same department. It was he who said he would like to see more young men go into the hotel business, and he is in a position to know whether he is suggesting something truly attractive as a career or not, having begun as a sprig himself and being now in a position where he helps many public school, and Oxford and Cambridge men too, each year, not only to go into hotel work in Great Britain, but on the Continent, by means of "exchange posts," which are really like university exchange scholarships; a hotel man in Italy has

(Continued on Page 15)

The Treasures of Ur

Excavations Since 1922 in Mesopotamia, Adventurous and Romantic in Themselves, Also Are Useful in Filling Out the Pages of World History in the Pre-Christian Centuries

By Joan Joshua



Courtesy University of Pennsylvania

OSTRICH EGGS

The One at the Left Is a Real Egg, While the Other Is a Reproduction in Gold. Both of Them Are Hundreds of Years Old and Were Found in the Royal Tombs. The Encrustations on the Reproduction Are of Lapis, Shell, and Red Limestone.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS are busy all over the world today, but in no field can the tremendous advance in methods of excavation, as compared with those of not more than 50 years ago, be better illustrated than in the work which the joint expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Mesopotamia has been carrying out at Ur since 1922 under the directorship of Dr. C. Leonard Woolley.

Clearly archaeology, justly described by Dr. Woolley himself as a minor science, is a science pre-eminent today and gaining in value and interest daily. But of what use, the man-in-the-street may ask, is archaeology to the world, what justification is there for disturbing the resting places even of the archaic dead, and what is the urge that drives men to brave the climate and other perils of unaccustomed lands in unwearied search for the buried secrets of the past?

Doubtless these questions would all be satisfactorily answered by unprejudiced experts and by archaeologists themselves in different ways. But surely theory and debate over historical value, the spirit of adventure and the romance of digging, or the interests of science all resolve themselves in the end to that very simple reason, which lies at the root of natural science and philosophy, that "the proper study of mankind is man."

* * *

Here then is the justification for the urge to probe to the beginning of things, to trace man back to his cradle, to find out how his ideas and religion grew, and how civilization and culture, as we recognize them, came about.

In bringing to light the remains at Ur, which are, as he has pointed out, of such absorbing interest because "almost every object found is not merely an illustration of the achievement of a particular race at a particular time, but also a new document helping to fill up the picture of those beginnings from which is derived our modern world," Dr. Woolley has not simply enriched history, he has made it necessary for historians to rewrite it.

For the objects found and the deductions made as a result of these excavations have revealed an advanced civilization even older than that Egyptian dynastic culture which hitherto we have revered as the oldest known culture in the world. Dr. Woolley believes that this civilization of Ur, which in certain respects can hold its own today, was known to those early Egyptians and also lay at the root of much of the art and thought of the Babylonians and of the Hebrews.

And where is Ur? About 160 miles northwest of the head of the Persian Gulf and just over 200 miles south of Baghdad the flatness of the surrounding desert is still broken by the great 4000-year-old Ziggurat, or staged tower of Ur, called by modern Arabs Tell al Muqayyar, "the Mound of Pitch," from the bitumen used to cement its bricks.

* * *

This huge brick tower, rising on terraces to the sky, and built over a much older Ziggurat still, once capped a populous city and held the shrine dedicated by the Sumerians, followers of a polytheistic and anthropomorphic religion, to Nannar, the Moon-God, the patron deity of Ur. Outside the buried ruins of the old town walls Dr. Woolley located and excavated the cemetery, which, with its amazing hoard of treasures, he describes and discusses with the aid of 274 magnificent plates in *Ur Excavations:* Volume II, *The Royal Cemetery,* his official report on the work, recently published in England by the Oxford University Press, at the price of £3 3s.

First picture the cemetery as the expedition found it, a stretch of sloping, irregular ground broken by rough hillocks, the result of constant raising and leveling, dumping and scooping, performed over hundreds of years by man and by nature above the bones of the forgotten dead. Then visualize it as the excavators left it, a great uneven pit bounded by steep earth walls, showing here and there the remains of ancient tomb chambers and walls, for Dr. Woolley and his staff have removed the soil from 1850 graves and carried away their contents for distribution among the Baghdad Museum, the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia and the British Museum in London.

Evidence pointed to two cemeteries, one over the other, separated by a fairly long interval of time. The nucleus of the lower and earlier cemetery, where, according to Dr. Woolley, burials took place from *c.* 3500 B. C. (1500 years before Abraham dwelt at "Ur of the Chaldees"—an anachronism, by the way, since Ur was not then a Chaldean city) to *c.* 3200 B. C., was 16 stone-built subterranean tombs, classed by him as royal tombs, round which private graves had gradually gathered. The upper cemetery was probably in use between about 2600 B. C. and 2400 B. C., and covered a period when Ur was subject to the great King Sargon of Akkad.

It was the royal tombs that yielded most of the finest objects. There also were found, in stone and mud brick, architectural remains "hitherto regarded as comparatively recent inventions, showing that the Sumerian architect of the fourth millennium before Christ was familiar with the basic forms of all modern architecture — the arch, the dome, the vault, and the apse." The outstanding feature of these royal tombs was the presence of human sacrifice on a large scale. The "King" was accompanied to his tomb not only by a wealth of personal belongings and treasure but by over 60 human victims, both men and women, as well as by chariots and oxen. The bodies were found in peaceful attitudes, with cups in their hands or near by, so may have taken some drug and just fallen asleep. Dr. Woolley suggests that royal rulers were deified at death and that the sacrifices, made not to a mortal but to a god, as well as the funeral furniture, imply some kind of belief in a future life.

The private graves were simply rectangular pits sunk in the ground, often superimposed, as the cemetery filled, as many as 20 deep. Apart from the clay the material—wood, wickerwork or reed—of which the coffins were made, as well as the matting wrapped round the bodies, had perished away. But so carefully was excavation conducted that in photographs taken of the graves as they were located a clear imprint of the material is visible in the soil, and it is difficult to believe that one is not looking at the actual thing. A mere touch sufficed to destroy its traces.

The dead were buried in their clothes and with personal adornments and possessions—jeweled headdresses, earrings, hairpins and rings, necklaces of precious metal and beads, tools and weapons, vessels in gold, silver, copper, stone and clay, and much else besides—seemingly in proportion to their wealth and status in life. So much plundering had been done in antiquity and so much had necessarily perished that the original wealth of the grave could not always be gauged, but even so the pick of the objects found leaves no doubt regarding the high level of the civilization from which they have sprung.

A hammered gold helmet worked in relief and engraved to imitate curly hair had been made by a craftsman so skilled that it could not be copied by hand today. A gold dagger with lapis-lazuli hilt and a gold sheath worked in imitation of basket work, and examples of gold jewelry in the form of leaves, fruit and animal pendants, also reveal artistic originality and a goldsmith's technique which certainly have never been surpassed. That these Sumerians had an advanced knowledge of metallurgy not only their tools and weapons show, but some heads of cattle in gold, silver and copper (iron was not yet known) and a small mascot from a silver rein ring in the form of an electrum (debased gold) donkey also indicate that their craftsmen had little to learn either as regards observation and emulation of nature or stylistic design.

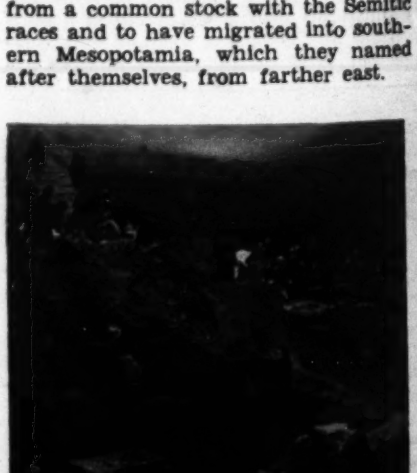
Apart from the cylinder seals (the impressions of which are equivalent to the owner's signature) is a perfect gallery of over 400 representations of mythological, natural and geometric motives, very informative and quaint, the subjects and art styles of which furnish a useful corroboration of the dates of the graves. The most interesting object historically is a mosaic of shell and lapis-lazuli, the so-called "Standard of Ur," depicting scenes of peace and war and supplying the earliest detailed picture of the Sumerian army.

* * *

But perhaps the most striking and curious things found, typical of the polychrome art favored by the Sumerians of the fourth millennium before Christ, were two stylized statuettes of goats, standing erect, their front hoofs thrust through the branches of a conventionalized tree, and executed in gold, silver, lapis-lazuli and shell. Objects in engraved shell included gaming boards complete with dice, and plaques—mostly from harps—adorned with fantastic but beautifully designed and drawn human and animal figures. Possibly the most human documents of all, bringing us most closely in touch with those distant times, are the harps and lyres.

In regard to these, "the oldest musical instruments of which we have any knowledge," Dr. Woolley propounds the interesting theory that the various animals' heads which, together with engraved shell plaques, decorate the fronts of the sound boxes, may indicate a bass, tenor and alto tone, respectively. That we can look on these harps and lyres, or, indeed, on many of Ur's products today, we owe to the consummate skill with which the work of salvaging was conducted, for one of them was reconstructed, even to its strings, on the basis of a plaster cast procured by pouring plaster of Paris into the holes left in the ground by the perished wood. Even more delicate and hazardous were the operations performed with the aid of melted wax.

That Ur in the fourth millennium before Christ was a prosperous city, probably carrying on quite an extensive "foreign" trade, may be surmised from the fact that nearly all the raw material for these treasures—gold, silver, copper, lapis-luzuli, bitumen and stone—had to be imported. Obviously these Sumerians were city dwellers. Examination of their remains has shown that they probably squatted when they sat and that they were accustomed to a civilized dietary. They are thought to derive from a common stock with the Semitic races and to have migrated into southern Mesopotamia, which they named after themselves, from farther east.



Courtesy University of Pennsylvania

GENERAL VIEW OF EXCAVATIONS AT UR

To End Unemployment

Permanent Idleness for Ever-Increasing Thousands Threatened by New Economic Forces Unless the Causes Are Countered by Bold Action on a World-Wide Scale

By the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P.

Recently Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1934

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Shall These Men Alone Continue to Serve Industry? Or Shall the Hours of Work Be More Widely Distributed So That All Shall Have Opportunity to Earn a Living Wage Instead of Depending Upon Some Form of Dole?

UNEMPLOYMENT TODAY HAS to be reckoned with under every form of government, whether monarchial or republican, under conditions of free democracy or iron dictatorship alike. Neither the most highly developed system of protective tariffs nor unrestricted trade avails to eradicate it.

The social cost of unemployment is by far the most formidable of the permanent charges borne by the community as the price of its stability and security. It ranks with the cost of armaments as a large item in national budgets. Taken in conjunction with the unseen costs entailed by the measures required in every modern state to mitigate the social evils of poverty, industrial disorganization and economic stagnation, and bearing in mind, too, the economic waste and loss involved where idle machines and workless wage earners co-exist, it cannot be denied that unemployment constitutes the gravest of all the social problems that clamor for solution in our disordered and distracted world.

Within the last few years the very nature of the problem has changed. Before the Great War, unemployment was a serious and widespread evil; but it was not intractable as it appears today to be. It was a smaller and more manageable problem. Pre-war experience justified the belief that it was amenable to treatment by the method of insurance. In Britain, for example, for 50 years before the war the volume of recorded unemployment averaged, taking good years with bad, less than 5 per cent of the employed workpeople. It rose some years as high as 10 per cent, but it was often as low as 2 per cent. And over a period of years it followed a course which suggested that in the well-organized industries, at any rate, it was an insurable risk against which measures could be taken with a reasonable expectation that the unemployment insurance fund could be kept solvent.

At the same time, statesmanship contemplated the hopeful possibility of grappling with the problem of unemployment as a whole by means of a constructive policy. It was held by the experts that unemployment arose from changes in the reserve of labor, the unequal development of industries, lack of mobility of labor, and cyclical perturbations in trade which were none of them so fundamental that a remedy could not be found. Proper organization of the labor market, the establishment of employment exchanges, and the development of a policy of public works designed to adjust the demand for labor by national and local governmental authorities to the requirements of private industry were regarded as appropriate measures.

* * *

Post-war unemployment, however, has subjected the system of unemployment insurance to an intolerable strain. It has been found to be impossible in practice to cope with the chronic, continuous and abnormal unemployment of post-war years by the methods and measures which kept the situation in bounds before the war. Citing once more the experience of Britain, a condition of crisis has existed since 1921, with a volume of unemployment far in excess of the pre-war average. In no single year have we had less than 10 per cent of the insured workpeople on the registers of the employment exchanges. Except for brief intervals of apparent recovery, the records reveal a continuous worsening of the situation. Since 1929, the British figures show that unemployment has more than doubled. The figure today is more than 22 per cent of the insured workpeople.

British experience finds a parallel in that of other industrialized countries. In every country without exception the volume of unemployment has been growing. In many countries the total of wageless and workless people was twice as large in 1932 as that of the preceding year.

Recent estimates have placed the number of unemployed as in excess of 30,000,000. The records of Germany, Britain and the United States reveal that no less than 20,000,000 have been out of work in these three countries alone.

Figures of this magnitude emphasize the gravity of the social problem, but they do not suffice to bring home the character of the economic dislocation of which unemployment is the symptom. It is no longer possible to ignore the fact that the problem with which we have to deal arises from more fundamental causes than have hitherto been realized.

We are confronted today with a new kind of unemployment which cannot be regarded as intermittent or occasional but is chronic, continuous and practically universal. It has its origin not in cyclical disturbances of the course of trade or in maldistribution of the reserve of labor between one industry and another, but in changes that are taking place in the productive system itself. If there is one feature more than another of the present problem that is calculated to be disquieting it is the presence in the general body of unemployed workpeople of a growing number who have been out of work continuously, day in and day out, for a year or more. This "hard core" of unemployment is growing larger. Employment exchange records testify to its existence, and likewise prove that more people are out of employment for longer periods from one year to another.

* * *

It can now be taken as proved, in my judgment, that post-war unemployment is the product of new economic forces of which we scarcely realized the existence before the war. The chief of these new factors, I am convinced, is the stupendous post-war development of modern methods of power productions. To borrow a phrase from our American friends, the contemporary problem of unemployment is technological rather than political; it arises, in other words, out of the constitution of industry and not primarily out of disturbed political and economic conditions—though these, no doubt, are contributory factors. In modern industry, machines are displacing men; new processes, methods and mechanical improvements, combined with scientific management and a perfect technique of production, tend to make human labor redundant to the normal requirements of industry, while these developments at the same time fail to provide new trades and occupations in which the displaced labor can be absorbed.

* * *

As a consequence we have, I believe, to face the fact that unemployment cannot be treated as a more or less accidental feature of the modern industrial system. It is one of the economic and social consequences of power production, and the right view to take of it is that it represents in essence the enlargement of the opportunities of greater wealth, well-being, and leisure for all. Unemployment, indeed, might be defined as unproduced riches and undistributed leisure. Developments in the technique of production have imposed upon us the duty of organizing a better and more equitable distribution of the food, clothing, houses and articles of use which we could now bring into being in ample quantities to satisfy the needs of all; and of organizing likewise a better and more equitable distribution of work and of the leisure that accrues to machine production.

It is from this angle of the better distribution of the potential wealth we now possess, and of better use and apportionment of leisure that the problem of unemployment has now to be attacked. There are, no doubt, measures of many different kinds which must be taken if large-scale unemployment is to be permanently abolished. So far as the distribution of potential but unproduced wealth is concerned, money policy and the control of prices are of paramount importance. The freer exchange of goods among nations is another condition of social health in a world which has been bound together into a single closely knit economic and financial system.

So far as the distribution of leisure is concerned, the right line of progress is no doubt in the direction of a shorter working day. This must be stated as a question of international policy. It is indeed becoming evident that the standard of working hours and the wage system that worked in the past can only be operated today with increasing difficulty. There are even employers who agree that something must be done both to shorten the working day and week and to expand the purchasing power of the workers in correspondence with the growth of industry's capacity to produce.

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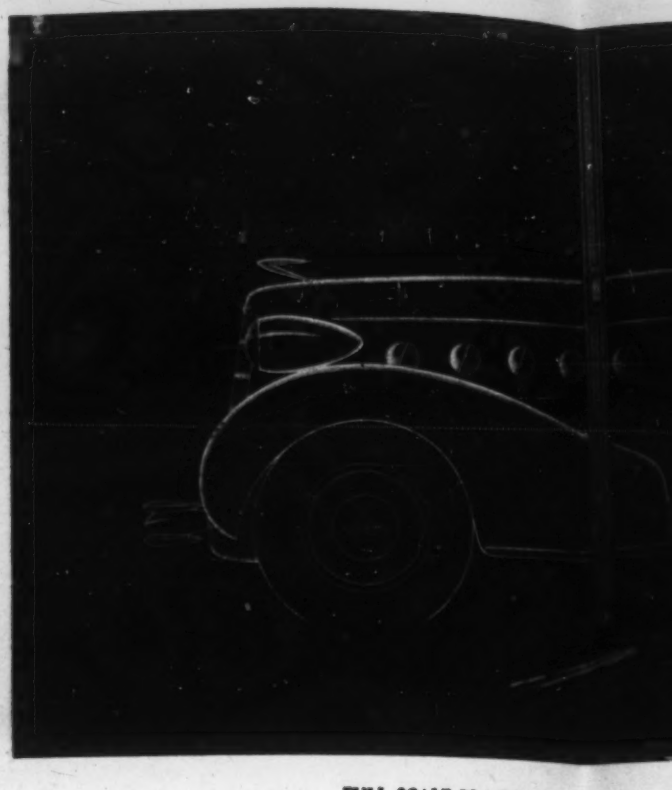
Apart from major questions of international finance and commercial co-operation which should now immediately be undertaken, great importance should be attached to the efforts at present being made by the International Labor Office in Geneva to prepare a 40-hour-week convention. And, of course, as immediate steps to ameliorate the existing situation and to put frozen money into circulation by restarting productive enterprise that will be of tremendous benefit to the community at large there should be large-scale state efforts to develop a policy of public works and to provide, throughout the world, an adequate system of social insurance for the workless and wageless millions whose plight grows more desperate as time goes on.

World Copyright, 1934, by Co-operation.

THE MODERN MOTORCAR IS A PRODUCT OF THE ARTIST'S STUDIO
Designers Make Pencil Sketches of Proposed Models, Striving for Third Dimensional Effects That Mathematical Formulas Cannot Reveal.



FULL SCALE BLACKBOARD DRAWING I
The Front, Rear and Side Views Are Drawn in Detail and Are Examined and Cri

Luxury on

That Is to Characterize the 1935 Motorcar, Which Wi
Automobile, Rather Than a Bla

By Glenn Frank Je

IN STYLING THE 1935 motorcars, great forward steps have been taken in line with the ideal that long has been cherished by designers. Unnecessary and purely decorative features that serve no purpose have practically disappeared. Design has definitely entered a period of refinement. Lines and curves have taken on added strength and character. They begin to speak the automobile's own language of power, speed, grace and luxuriance.

The flurry, anticipation and excitement over so-called streamlining have disappeared. Designers have settled down to making motorcars look like automobiles. The ultimate of the teardrop trend, they say, is neither desirable nor is it the goal—beauty, action, comfort, economy and many other factors take precedence.

Autos are no longer products of the blacksmith shops, where they started 40 years ago. They come from the art studios and laboratories. Sketchers, painters, sculptors, carvers and specialists in many branches of art and science are their creators.

Millions are spent for styling. Much of it is allotted to preparation and research. The automotive industry has outdistanced the colleges and universities. Schools are not yet equipped to prepare men for many modern engineering and designing requirements. Special training is necessary, and since motorcar builders cannot wait for the rest of the world to catch up with the procession, they have founded their own schools. Some of these award master degrees and take rank along with accredited institutions of learning.

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The demand for designers and engineers is greater now than ever. Where do the men come from for this work? That has been answered by manufacturers who have undertaken to educate thousands of factory workers. Young men of talent and aptitude for specialized work are picked from the assembly lines, the metal shops and the foundries. While they continue at their regular jobs, for which they get full pay, they are required to spend a certain number of hours weekly in class work. Truly, the toiler of today may be the outstanding technician, stylist or executive of tomorrow.

The evolution of the automobile from the horse and buggy is a swiftly moving picture, full of romance, some tragedy and here and there a good laugh. Imagine the early days when models were cut out with scissors and the parts pasted together the same as in making paper dolls. Now artists make pencil sketches, which successively take form as full scale blackboard drawings, quarter or eighth size wind tunnel models of clay or wood, and lastly master models for final "okay" by executives. Everything is done with mathematical precision, even down to a ten-thousandth part of an inch.

Every part of an automobile from radiator to rear quarterpanel is fashioned with full regard to every other part. The old way was to assemble a lot of gadgets and hang them at the most convenient places. No one was certain what the contraption would look like when finished. If a thingamabob didn't fit, workmen ground, filed, hammered or whittled until it did.

If they were fashioning a top these pioneers took their tongues between their teeth and scissored patterns out of paper. Material was always cut large enough to allow a lot of sneaking up on desired shapes. If the pattern was accidentally made too scant at any point they would have to start all over.

* * *

In those days it was hard to tell whether a blacksmith was an artist, or the other way around. It's a good guess that the full-chested lads with leather aprons and large and sinewy hands had the edge on the "dudes" from the front end. What they couldn't make hadn't been thought of yet and there wasn't any hemming and hawing about it.

The designers did all the guessing. In working on a new model intended to startle the public at the next annual show, many hand forgings were used. Machine production was not much. There were neither engineering departments nor blue prints. Instead, a designer went to the blacksmith shop, pulled a piece of crayon from his pants pocket and gave a chalk talk in terms Blackie could understand. A drawing of the part wanted was made on the charred floor of the forge room. Smitty said "okay," or its 1903 equivalent, the sparks began to fly and the job was done.

Until now few except artists and designers knew that there was romance in a radiator ornament, upholstery, instrument panel or a paint job. From the far ends of the earth and the depths of the mines have come the motifs and harmonies embodied in all these. Every idea embraced and developed by the artist seems to have had its origin somewhere in nature. Many exterior color and interior trim harmonies are worked out from natural motifs.

Examples of these are the Belgian Congo love bird with breast of brilliant green and crest of scarlet, the indigo bunting, the cedar waxwing, the cynthia moth with its rich brown and mauve hues, and beautiful tropical butterflies with silver blue wings edged with black. Still others are of marine origin, such as spiney oyster shells and clusters of coral growth displaying rich tans blending into coral. Mineral sources include malachite green, oxide red, cuprite greens and amethyst stained calcite.

* * *

The whole world is an automotive laboratory. From the Siberian wastes to the Brazilian jungles, from the Gold Coast to the Far East, from remote islands, principalities and wastelands to deep interiors where savage beasts and strange peoples thrive come the countless materials and ideas which eventually take shape as shining new motorcar models. It would seem that the sources are far beyond the capacity of a great industry to fathom or encompass. The engineer, the chemist, the metall
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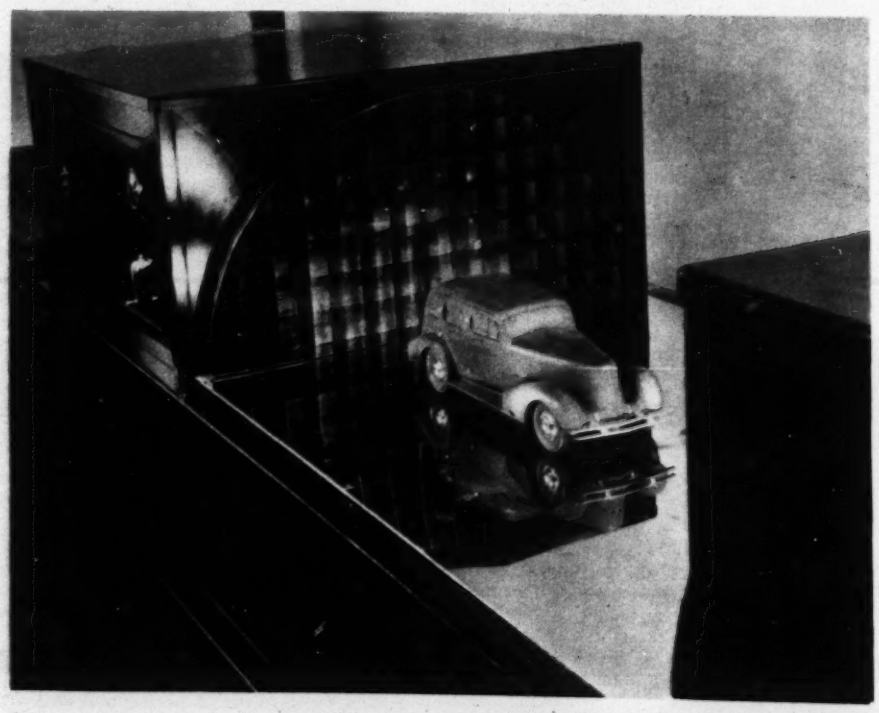

MODEL IS SUBJECT TO WIND TUNNEL TEST
Here Wind Resistance Is Determined, and From This the Power and Speed of the Finished Car Can Be Accurately Calculated.

ENGINEERS TAKE OVER
Working Plans Which Ultimately Find Their Way to the Pr

CKBOARD DRAWING IS THE NEXT STEP
d Are Examined and Criticized by Executives Before Proceeding to the Next Step.

SCULPTORS FASHION THE MODEL IN CLAY
Here the Motorcar Begins to Take Form, Lines Are Harmonized and Corrections Made to Please the Eye.

on Wheels

Which Will Be Designed by Experts to Look Like an Than a Blacksmith's Dream

Glenn Frank Jenkins

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metallurgist and the stylist all draw upon this boundless supply.

The amount of money spent on designing would dwarf a king's ransom. Manufacturers have paid as high as $10,000 for a pencil sketch of a proposed new model. A few years ago one of the foremost designers commanded a retainer fee of $15,000 a year. He didn't have to do anything for or about that except to keep his crayon poised for action. If the boss ventured into his studio and prevailed upon him to sketch a new car, that was $10,000 more. Back in the lush 'twenties, he was drawing fees from five leading manufacturers all in the same year. He was rated then as a millionaire.

While there still is a broad field for the custom designer, individualism is passing out of the picture. As in the case of Fisher Body, at least 150 artists and experts in various sciences are now engaged in creating new models. An entire section is given over to art and color. In the conference room is an art gallery embracing an illuminating collection of pictures illustrating the steps in the evolution of the automobile, also many fine pictures of comparable means of transportation—the locomotive and the airplane. These are always present to instruct and inspire designers in creating new motorcars.

The task of the designer today is to match the power and speed that has been achieved by the engineer. It is not an easy one. With so many fine things to work with he still has to build around the immovable human hulk. He must have a certain number of inches between the seat and the roof. Allowance must be made for leg room. These and a thousand other constants involving length of wheelbase, center of gravity, engine displacement and a varied assortment of fixed clearances and tolerances prevent the designer from doing many of the things for which his artistic sense yearns. If the novice thinks he can design an automobile around stubborn human and mechanical factors, let him try it.

Though engine and other mechanical refinements will go on indefinitely, power is no longer a problem. The 1935 engine can get up and go in a hurry. Discovery of new alloys for bearings and pistons have added from 25,000 to 50,000 miles to the life of new cars. Gas mileage has increased. What takes place in a firing chamber is no longer a secret; strange noises may be instantly located, analyzed and silenced. Air conditioning methods have been appropriated to keep the engine and delicate parts from taking in destructive elements. The power plant of 1935 is as delicately attuned as a 21-jewel watch.

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Here was the opportunity for the designer to evolve lines and contours in keeping with what's under the hood. He has created an impression not only of strength but of speed. Since there are so many reasons why he cannot alter the general shape of an automobile, he has seized upon the things which he can fashion to suit his fancy. These are the louvers, apertures in the side of the hood through which heat and vapors pass off. Originally they were vertical.

Louvers are still as essential as ever, but it doesn't make any difference to the engine whether they are perpendicular or horizontal. Designers, therefore, have taken advantage of the situation to fashion them in longitudinal forms to enhance streamline effects. So well have louvers been transformed into speedline themes that the new cars have the appearance of being in motion even when they are standing still.

There is a general drift toward narrow, higher radiators and the effect produced is decidedly in the direction of contour refinement. At the rear of many new models graceful sweeps add to the impression of length. Body engineers state that the removal of all accessories from the exterior of the car, leaving a streamline fuselage effect, is bound to continue. The removal of the spare tire on some cars is a step in this direction.

There are more trunks this year, all of the streamline variety, blending into the form of the body so as not only to augment the carrying space in the car, but also to contribute toward its appearance.

But that is not all of the story. One designer has let it be known that the real reason for the built-in trunk is that eventually the engine will disappear from under the hood and be found roosting over the rear axle. Manufacturers dislike sudden changes in design, therefore they are gradually shaping cars to receive the power plant in the rear as soon as the time is ripe for making the shift.

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Consideration is already being given to engines best suited for rear mounting. Some engineers hold that the radial or airplane power plant is ideally shaped to fit in over the rear axle. It is estimated that in this type of engine for use in the automobile three to three and one-half pounds per horsepower could be obtained without departing from the conventional engine materials.

Weight has an important bearing on the motorcar of tomorrow. The foremost engineers declare that autos will be made at least 1000 pounds lighter, and some of that weight likely will come off the engine. Before this can be accomplished, however, stronger light alloys than are now available will have to be evolved. The engineers point out that they dare not sacrifice the safety and freedom from wear that go with strength in the heavier metals for mere weight reduction.

By heavy cars, autos weighing more than 2500 pounds when loaded are meant. Most engineers agree on the point of lighter weight, which they say will ultimately result in easy drives of 500 to 600 miles between suns and without fatigue.

Without a glimpse into the future one might conclude that the ultimate of all things automotive have been nearly reached, but the men in the laboratories and studios feel that this would be impossible. Progress, they declare, will go on interminably, each succeeding model being more beautiful than the last.

NEERS TAKE OVER THE JOB
d Their Way to the Production Executives Are Now Developed.

FULL SIZE MODEL IS CARVED OUT OF WOOD
This Is Painted and Polished, Furnished With Seats and Upholstery, Embellished With Ornaments Until It Looks as Real as a Car Just Off the Production Line.

Vera Brittain's Challenge to Youth

British Authoress Urges Present Generation to Take Active Part in Shaping a New World in Which War, as an Uncivilized Practice, Will Be Relegated to the Discard

By Elizabeth Yates

MISS BRITTAIN ROSE from behind a desk, one end of which was piled high with copies of *Testament of Youth* waiting to be autographed. We shook hands and almost before we sat down were engaged in a lively conversation. I found this brilliant English woman, author of several books, lecturer, and ardent feminist, very friendly and entirely human.

Her quickness and intensity were significant of one who deals with young people. She spoke enthusiastically of the university students she had recently been addressing and added, half surprised, "I expected to find American youth different somehow from the youth of Great Britain, but they are all wonderfully the same, with common interests and a common spirit. The student groups I have addressed here are similar to the youth groups I have addressed in England—they are alive and keen and eager to participate. They have an awareness of reality that I find quite exciting!"

Miss Brittain likes to talk with youth and deal with youth, finding them far more responsive than certain of their elders who lack the ability to visualize a warless world.

* * *

As the spokesman of a lost generation to one in whose hands is the shaping of the present, she challenges the youth of today to come out and take their part in the world; to find a new meaning for patriotism that will make them more eager to live than to die for their countries; to see the vision of peace and make it real to those who still dream dreams of inevitable war. Vera Brittain has given her word to her generation that their sacrifice was not in vain.

I had read *Testament of Youth*, that moving document of an English girl's home life, war experiences, and later work for peace and internationalism. I had been deeply stirred by hearing Miss Brittain speak. I wanted to know what I could do.

"Miss Brittain," I asked, "what can the individual do for world peace? We read your book, we hear you speak, we want to act—but what action is there for us to take?"

"As an individual there is not much you can do," Miss Brittain's answer came quickly. "The best, in fact the only thing you can do at present is to work through an organization. Find out what ones are nearest your heart, write to them for their pamphlets and propaganda, study them, become familiar with their aims and policies, then join them and work for them."

It was a challenging answer embodying much of her own experience since the war.

In the muddled world of 1919, Vera Brittain, an individual, was determined that war should no longer blight human life. Four years of horror—during which she had nursed consistently and parted finally with her fiancé, her brother, and one friend after another—left her with a desolated heart and interrupted career. Cauterized by suffering, she returned to college to resume her work. Later, with a degree and a passion for any reconstructive work, she began her search for some organization whose ideals would complement her own.

Eventually she became associated with the League of Nations Union. As an individual, her accomplishments had been limited. As Vera Brittain, working through an organization, she became a potent influence for peace.

Formerly a staff lecturer for the League, Miss Brittain, now lecturing as an individual and a writer, maintains a close interest in its work. "It's just a piece of machinery," she smiled hopefully. "Men may scrap it or put it to work for them. If the various nations who are signatories fulfill their obligations it can be a force, *the* force.

"Of course, it would be splendid to have the United States join, though we realize there are many difficulties that must be settled first before that can come about, but in the League or out the United States can be a great force for peace."

VERA BRITTAIN

On the lecture platform Miss Brittain might give the impression of being deeply sad. A shattered world of tragedy and loss seems to remove her from her listeners, but her first words in a clear impulsive voice strike an intimate relation which dispels remoteness. She is not telling us of her life and work alone, she is discussing with us a common problem and suggesting ways toward its solution.

To meet her in everyday life—as I did during an interval in dictating letters at her publishers' office in Boston—is to feel that same intimacy, but to recognize as well the presence of vitality and confidence.

* * *

One is not conscious of size when conscious of directed ability and well-balanced views; I realized Miss Brittain was slight, but my impression of her went on to the quick, lovely hands, the eager, forward-looking expression, the eyes that shared their sympathy with a world in need, and the dark hair brushed back and curling slightly. A simple blue wool frock told of a feeling for efficient dress.

Her manner was delightful, perfectly poised but naïve, frank and companionable. Instantly I recalled a description given in the early pages of her book when she referred to herself as "a natural democrat filled with an overwhelming love of humanity." She is so obviously intelligent and active, with flexible views and substantial ideas, but she evidences quite as plainly her warm rich compassionate nature. That quality of feeling deeply which she would urge all to cultivate is perhaps her most compelling characteristic.

Discussing mutual friends led us to the purpose of Miss Brittain's lecture tour through the United States. Ingenuously she exclaimed that it was not undertaken for its financial return but rather as a means of giving her contact with her readers and reviving many friendships. "Americans are so kind," she smiled, "and they do really seem to have read my book!"

* * *

But it is not her first visit to the United States. In 1926 she spent a year here while her husband was acting as exchange professor at Cornell University.

Oh yes, Miss Brittain is married, very much so, to a fellow countryman of hers and well-known political economist, Prof. George E. G. Catlin. But Vera Brittain, feminist, has strong views on the necessity of women developing individual interests as well as being wives and mothers.

At home in London she divides her time between mornings of writing and afternoons spent looking after the business of living and enjoying her two children, John Edward, age 7, and Shirley Vivien, slightly younger. The evenings, when possible, are spent in more writing. Since *Testament of Youth*—which as she says may be read in two days but took 15 years to write—she has written two books on social questions. We have a hint that when she returns to England she will soon be at work on another book.

The steps of her career are compatible with those of her husband's and the lives of their two children. One does not need to be told that if any sacrifice of interests were necessary they would be Miss Brittain's. But they are not going to be necessary.

Women's rights and responsibilities are among Vera Brittain's major interests. "Women have thought for a long time that the mere managing of their homes was virtue sufficient," Miss Brittain made an expressive gesture with her hands, "but they are beginning to realize that they must be intelligent about world affairs as well.

"We who grew up just before the war were not supposed to have anything in our heads but the thought of marriage. Pitifully ignorant of all but the trivial business of our own lives, we were woefully inadequate when the cataclysm of 1914 swept upon us. That could not have happened had we been as sensible to world events as we were to our own affairs.

"Yet I find the same indifference and stupidity today! There are so many women interested only in their babies, so many men interested only in business or football when at no time has 'the moral obligation to be intelligent' so devolved on people. Today every one of us should be well informed about the things that are going on in the world, for public opinion sufficiently enlightened can mold world events.

"If the threat of war comes and the people feel and know it is not right, they can make their opinion felt. It has been done and it can continue to be done. University professors, newspaper editors, all who handle public opinion, must be well informed and vocal with their information."

* * *

I was eager to draw Miss Brittain back to the subject of women and asked her if women were doing all they should to bring about world peace.

"No, they are not," she answered decisively. "A handful of women are doing a great deal and the rest are enveloped in their traditional smugness. Interested only in their homes but not in world affairs or political life, you ask them how they will vote and they answer, 'Oh, I shall see what my husband is going to do.' Of course, that is stupid." Miss Brittain used the word stupid with rapierlike intent.

"There is such need for widespread intelligence today, for women active in the world who will feel their responsibility to society as well as to their families. It is a sense of proportion that must be cultivated; only that will enable women to see their own homes in relation to the progress of the world, to see their own selves in relation to the part they play in society."

My time was nearly up. Hastily I turned the pages of *Testament of Youth* and read to Miss Brittain some lines I had underscored, "'To find some guiding principle of action, some philosophy of life, some constructive hope upon whose wings this crippled age might swing forward into a fairer future—that at least remained and always would remain—' have you found it, Miss Brittain?"

This time the answer did not come quickly. "I think," Vera Brittain replied slowly, "we find a guiding principle as we learn to live intelligently, with all that word implies; throwing ourselves into constructive movements, knowing we are not in the hands of forces but that we are the force that controls and directs. Providence is in ourselves. When we recognize that truth we will feel its influence."

Russia Says It With Posters

Powerful and Ever-Present Broadsides and Placards Inform, Arouse, or Instruct Soviet Citizens, While 'Wall Newspapers' Provide an Outlet for Individual Talents and Opinions

By Dorothy Adlow

LARGE LOOMS THE printed word and graphic image. Messages and slogans are writ boldly across buildings and thoroughfares; lessons and advice are bestowed in shop windows and vestibules. The exhorting word and picture are conspicuous at factory, theater, ethnographic museum, in trade clubs and "red corners." They need not teach, they may shout a welcome to homecoming heroes, a sonorous welcome if size and prominence count. The Soviet Union makes those facts which should be known to all citizens unmistakably clear. It imparts the knowledge through the mediums which have been found to be most efficient.

To citizens or visitors, there is no doubt as to who are the leaders, for megalographic portraits keep reminding him at every turn. They are plain portraits, free of adornment and idealizing traces. The most frequent subjects are Lenin and Stalin; others brought into public view are leaders in theatrical life, outstanding literati, and those honored for heroic exploit. In Moscow on that festive day when the adventurous Chelyuskinites returned midst brilliant pomp, there was no doubt in anyone's mind what the arctic heroes looked like, what hardship they had endured, how the rescue was managed. Portraits, posters of the ice-bound vessel, models of the airplanes of rescue, were erected and mounted throughout the city. Temporary monuments of sculpture visualized the deeds of bravery. The moments of hazard were powerfully dramatized.

If the printed word and narrative picture influence modern life in the world outside, they do so in Russia, but with a difference. Elsewhere the messages are circulated in journals and magazines, the propaganda is spread in fliers and pamphlets, and when one has done with it one may set the pages aside. In Russia, the message is everpresent, inescapable. Of necessity it must be concise, something which may be read as one walks into a factory, or which may be taken in as the tram moves by. It must appeal directly to the reader, so that he will think the communication was written expressly for him. The phrasing must be within grasp; it must be kindly though insistent. The proper dignity and authority are maintained accordingly in quote-incased slogans to which are appended the names of Lenin or Stalin. "Efficiency in work is the most important instrument for victory in the new social regime." "Technique comes first in reconstruction." At the parks of "culture and rest" red banners admonish comrades to play and relax in a manner which is elevating. The word *culture* appears often.

The teaching is not always general. It comes down to specific advice, sometimes, illustrating very clearly the waste resulting from a job badly done, and, on the other hand, the cheer and well-being which attend good work. Statistics encourage or threaten; photographs prove. Most of the ideas inculcated are rudimentary, and they are intended for mass edification.

There is another means of imparting information, one in which the comrades themselves participate. It is the wall newspaper. The name implies the spread of information on a bulletin board where it may be read easily by a number of people. The wall newspaper is all of that, and a great deal more.

One sees the newspaper in factories, universities, clubs. It is a one-copy edition, generally typewritten, sometimes handwritten. It consists of editorials and feuilletons composed by the workers or students from whom each editorial staff is respectively chosen. There are reports, criticisms, suggestions, caricatures. There is the inevitable spur to better work and fuller accomplishment. Whoever has a literary flair can hold forth, self-expression is encouraged. It is one of the best expedients we have ever seen for extending opportunities to young and unrecognized talent. A wall newspaper on the Soviet steamer on which we traveled contained an article by a member of the crew on his method of improving paint for the ship, another article asking for uniforms for sailors, a criticism of the untidiness of decks, a scolding of Comrade Misha, whose seamanship was not up to standard, a compliment to the boatswain, a lyrical poem about the sea; the captain was a contributor, also a passenger or two.

The wall newspaper demonstrates good taste and genuine artistry. The aptitude for composing, illustrating and writing is so common in modern life that there is no alert working group which does not possess within its ranks a complete editorial staff. The articles are mounted on colored papers, and arranged in columns about four inches wide. Colored inks indicate margins with lightning flashes, dots, geometric patterns. Vignettes are interspersed, illustrations make certain ideas especially clear. On the pictorial side there is self-criticism, light mockery; and occasionally there is a turn toward fantasy and the poetic.

If the placards and broadsides are the means of guiding from above, the wall newspapers reverse the position of authority by teaching from within the ranks. They are prepared for a smaller audience, all members of which have similar interests and the same degree of enlightenment. They have the heartening effect of encouraging self-expression, extending freely the opportunity to a large number of people who yearn to write.

In the abundance of placards and megalographs there are few which lend themselves to artistic comparison. The broadsides are plain and factual; they are rarely modified for decorative accent, enhanced by graceful touches, or emboldened by rich and subtle color schemes. The ideas conveyed are addressed to a vast number of people with whom the method of direct and simple appeal is most certain. Any aesthetic modifications would diminish the efficiency, and in these rushed days the subtler methods are wasted. Lest anyone suspect that the Russians have lost their erstwhile ingenuity, he may be reassured by the posters which are designed for the world outside, the advertisements for music and theater festivals and for Soviet travel. The advanced taste emerges, the ability to fuss with abstractions, to play up an idea with tricks of design, suppression of obvious details and emphasis of tones. The posters for foreign circulation are among the finest extant today.

For Russians, the picture has always been an instrument of address, the narrative and pedagogical function preceding all others. For them fine art has been useful, informative and decorative. The early Byzantine churches are covered with immense figures of Biblical iconography. There are no gaping spaces on the interiors, columns, wall spaces, cupolas are covered with imposing images; admonitions and texts are inscribed calligraphically in banderoles which float among the gaunt, austere personages.

The social responsibility of the contemporary artist who scoffs at the concept of art for art's sake is not foreign to the Russian nature.

THE SUCCESSES OF COLLECTIVIZATION

So Reads This Poster, Representing "The Triumph of the Teachings of Lenin and Stalin," as It Says. The Cover of the Book Bears the Title, "J. Stalin—The Speech at the Congress of the Storm Division of the Collective Farmers."

AN APPEAL FOR FARMERS' CO-OPERATION

The text at the upper left reads: "And if all collective farmers and not only the majority of them will work honestly the collective farms will be filled with products, will be filled with all kinds of goods and our country will be the richest country in the world." This is quoted from "Stalin, His Talk With the Collective Farmers at Dniepropetrovfstchina."

Along the top of the poster are five non-co-operative peasants, shown as "horrible examples." Disrespect, inefficiency, and shiftlessness mark the demeanor of all five of these comrades.

Below the five "slackers" there is an appeal reading, "Workmen of the socialized fields, mobilize yourselves for the fight against the slackers and shifty . . ." with the further appeal below "Energetically chase them out of your ranks."

The man at the left is labeled "Quality Inspector." He and the admirably energetic workers with him are driving the five "slackers and shifty" into "The People's Court," at the right, where they presumably will get their just deserts.

Among the New Books

Henry James on Fiction

The Art of the Novel, by Henry James. New York: Scribner. $3.

IT IS SAID that Henry James intended sometime to make a book of the prefaces which he wrote for the several volumes of the definitive edition of his works published in 1907. He never fulfilled that intention, but the task has now been done for him in large measure in "The Art of the Novel," a collection of 18 of the "Critical Prefaces," with an Introduction by Richard P. Blackmur.

As we make our way through the pages of the book we agree with James in regarding the prefaces, in their entirety, as "a sort of comprehensive manual or vade mecum for aspirants in the enduring profession" of the novelist. Nevertheless it must be added that it is a manual which expresses, even vigorously insists upon, the theories and the methods of only one of the great schools of writers—the school which teaches that life does not become art until submitted to a firmly conceived form. James himself admitted that there was greatness in writers whose work he characterized as "large, loose, baggy monsters"—such works as "The Newcomes," "The Three Musketeers" and "Peace and War."

* * *

The methods of Thackeray, Dumas and Tolstoi and, in his own time, of Proust, were not for him, nor did he recommend them for others. "A picture without composition slights its most precious chance for beauty." Art to him meant discrimination and selection. Life he saw running off into all manner of confusions and leaving all sorts of loose ends hanging. It was his business as a creative artist to discover the hard, latent value in a subject, centralize it, present it vividly and amusingly, enclose it in a frame, and cling to the clue of his theme as if it were the silver thread of his salvation.

This, James found to be hard work; and because it was hard work it was delightful. He exulted in the exercise of his intelligence. As he reviewed the circumstances under which he wrote each of his novels and stories he remembered the tormented joy of composition, the search for the best, which was always the hardest, way. Like Robert Louis Stevenson he wondered that writers did not pay for the privilege of writing, rather than expect to receive payment. He might be worn and weary, but what of that? He would have lived! "The vision of the difficulty, as one looks back, bathes one's course in a golden glow by which the very objects along the road are transfigured and glorified."

* * *

The prefaces contain James's views on multitudinous details of the fictionist's art, to which Mr. Blackmur has furnished a guide in his Introduction. These details are incidental to James's account of the way the germ of each story came to him, and what he had to do to it, to put it in form. All this makes charming literary history and it is told with a naïve self-consciousness, if such a combinaton can be imagined, which is particularly engaging. The little histories and the stimulating details about composition all unite to express a few large general theories concerning the art of the novel: that life must be made lucid and intelligible before it can become art; that the more exigent the form the better the work; that the "morality" of a subject depends on the intelligence and intensity of the author's understanding and representation of the subject; that what is obvious and platitudinous must be avoided at all hazards; that a writer must be amusing in order to hold his reader's attention, and that every story must have a center, preferably a fine central intelligence which shall be either the agent or the object of action. This last dictum, Mr. Blackmur in his Introduction declares to be at the heart of all James's work.

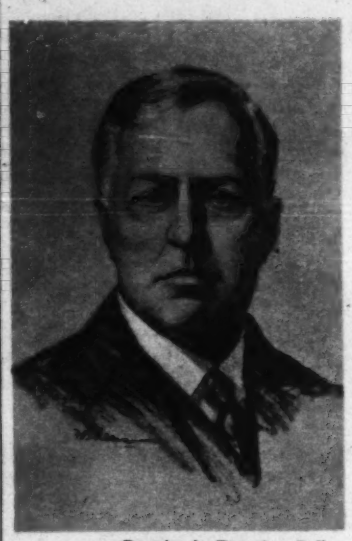
W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Astronomically Speaking

Through Space and Time, by Sir James Jeans. New York: Macmillan. $3.

IT IS DIFFICULT to say whether the most important contribution of Sir James Jeans lies "in the heavens or on the earth." For Sir James's astrophysical accomplishments appear almost equaled by his delightful facility for reducing scientific words of one syllable to books which the average man can understand.



Drawing by Francisca Bolles
SIR JAMES JEANS

* * *

"Through Space and Time" comprises his Royal Institution Lectures of Christmas, 1933—lectures intended to explain matters scientific to children between the ages of 8 and 80.

In previous volumes Sir James devoted himself to rather special subjects, but here he ranges from the sun to galactic nebulae and from the stars down into the very core of the earth. He presents, in fact, an elementary introduction to current theories of geology and astronomy. And he does so in his best mood, which involves, for instance, such simple matters as explaining how much a "million" really is:

> Somewhere between . . . 1500 million and 3400 million years—the age of the earth must lie . . . . It is not easy to realize what such figures mean. We may perhaps best visualize a million as the number of letters in a fair-sized book—a book, say, of 500 pages, with 330 words on each page, and an average of six letters to a word. If we take such a book to represent the age of the earth, then the whole of recorded human history will be represented by the last word in the book, and the whole Christian Era by less than the last letter. Within the space of this last letter the Roman Empire rose and fell; Christianity spread over the face of the earth; the countries of Western Europe have changed from the savage countries described by Caesar to what they are today; more than sixty generations of men have lived and died. The whole of your life or mine will be represented by less than the final full stop, or the dot on the smallest "i" in the book.

* * *

On a theoretical rocket ship Sir James takes his readers on a journey through the heavens. One discovers, for instance, that "the amount of star that we could cover with a postage-stamp radiates out enough energy to run all the liners on the Atlantic Ocean." And how big is Jupiter? Sir James computes that if you built a box big enough to hold this planet you could put 1331 of our earths into it—eleven each way across the bottom in eleven layers.

In addition to Sir James's really charming comparisons, which reduce tremendous things to simple and friendly compass, the volume takes on added interest because of its excellent illustrations. It has been said in China that one picture is worth 10,000 words. But here the proverb must be revised. For no picture can possibly be worth more, say, than 5000 words as Sir James uses them.

Gx.

Doubt and Liberty

Creative Sceptics, by T. V. Smith. Chicago: Willett, Clark. $2.

IN HIS EFFORT to inveigle the unphilosophical public into the stately mansions of philosophy Mr. T. V. Smith out-Durants Mr. Durant. Unfortunately the tone of jocular familiarity which he adopts is likely—unless you are the type of person who enjoys having his back slapped and his hat pulled over his nose—to prejudice you permanently against his thesis. The jacket blurb informs you in an aggressively jaunty manner, curiously like the author's own, that "when you read him you'll see what a good layman Professor Smith can be." And, indeed, he *can* step right down and be one of the boys; yet the intelligent layman is likely to demand other qualities than this of his self-appointed mentor and guide.

By Paul Stone–Raymor Ltd.
T. V. SMITH

A philosophy ceases to be a philosophy when the logical links between its various parts are left out. Mr. Smith says of William Pepperell Montague, the philosopher whom he most admires: "For numerous concrete reasons he concludes against the likelihood that the soul is a mere quality of the body or of anything else"—and the reader will immediately want to know what those numerous concrete reasons are. Lacking the knowledge, he will be in no position to judge of Montague as a philosopher, though he may get an adequate idea of his treatment of certain philosophical problems. Such a disorganized view is doubtless inevitable in a popular consideration of so intricate a subject, but one would willingly give up much of the protracted and ponderous gayety of Mr. Smith's book in order to have a few of the more important links made clear.

* * *

His "creative sceptics" are Descartes, Spinoza, Hume, Schopenhauer, Montague and, oddly, Justice Holmes. The book is subtitled, "A Defense of the Liberal Temper," and Mr. Smith attempts to show through his studies of these six men that philosophical doubt is the foundation of freedom and social tolerance. Only when a man is convinced that truth is relative and that his private "truth" may not have a universal validity, affirms Mr. Smith, is he willing that other people should think and act as they see fit, and only then is an intellectually mobile life possible to society. But what of the faith so sure of itself that it is willing to grant freedom to every differing form of belief, serene in the assurance that absolute Truth must at last prevail? And does not intellect move more easily under the direction of perceived ultimate ends than under the frittering tyranny of present appearances—as the bodily faculties work best when co-ordinated by a recognized necessity above and beyond the chaotic impulses of the senses?

And on the other hand, while questioning the "creative" function of doubt, or scepticism, one can readily admit its great value as a transitional stage in the attainment of something more positive. Hume, the great doubter, acted as a purge in human thought, cleansing it of its dogmatic faith in physical causality as a proved fact, of its faith in the human personality as a metaphysical reality, and of its belief that human perceptions are anything more than habitual associations of ideas. Doubt often prepares the way for assurance, though the history of philosophy since Hume reinforces the parable of the man who swept out one devil only to have seven more enter in.

* * *

It is evident that Mr. Smith prefers the scepticism of Hume to the assurance of Jesus. In Montague and, less systematically but quite as pervasively, in Holmes, he finds such small degree of assurance as he will permit himself. Can he really suppose that time will not render these two sceptics as cold and comfortless as Spinoza, for instance? Is this the stone he offers instead of bread? To be sure, it is a more honest gift than many a loaf that turns to ashes in the mouth; but what of the "bread that cometh down from heaven"? Mr. Smith is very sceptical about heaven; but if he should once taste of *that* bread, might he not find that his lack of a more robust faith has been due simply to spiritual undernourishment?

R. P.

The Making of Pictures

Picture Making, by Charles Sims, R. A. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $6.

RARE IS THE book that contains only what has been sifted through the author's experience. Every word that Charles Sims set down in this record of studio experience definitely came out of his confrontation of the problems that beset him in his painting. Here we see the artist discussing with frankness, simplicity and completeness the technical and aesthetic considerations that went into his picture making. The 15 chapters by Mr. Sims provide lively reading to laymen interested in expression because of the breadth of the artistic philosophy set forth. For the practicing artist there is the added interest of detailed descriptions of processes worked out by Mr. Sims in his painting of landscapes with figures in oils, tempera and water colors.

This book is so personal in its communication of ideas and so rich in its teaching texture that it deserves to speak for itself. In this place there is need only to offer random samples of its contents.

Here are some of the thoughts with which it is studded:

If you would make up your mind, before beginning a drawing, exactly what you needed and why you needed it, examine your subject exhaustively until you were sure no one had ever seen it quite like that before, then you would achieve style. For style is mainly a choice of means. Irresistibly the thought will be followed by the need to express it. Search out the essential character of your scene or your mood. Cézanne was trying for solidity incompatible with detail in the greatest intensity. Picasso and his followers leave out drawing, so that color is brought to the level of the Persian carpet, without the appetizing substance. Intelligence in a picture is more interesting than industry. Simplification results from exercise of the intelligence. Style in form depends upon length and variety of line. The dignity and nobility of a figure can be expressed only by form. For the artist, instinct is the important thing. No knowledge will replace the lack of this gift. The great aim is variety. Form is intellect and workmanship. Color and drawing are so much explanation; when both are extreme the subject is overexplained. A dependence on the unseen should pervade one's work. Nature is a symbol. Images used as symbols have thus a second wonderful value.

The book concludes with a biography of the artist by his son, Mr. Alan Sims, who has sufficient detachment to make his portrait of general interest. There are many illustrations, some in color.

The Sentimental Journey of Dickens

The Sentimental Journey: A Life of Charles Dickens, by Hugh Kingsmill. London: Wishart. 10s. 6d.

Dickens, by André Maurois. London: John Lane. 5s.

REPLYING TO THE critics of Charles Dickens—who have been far more numerous than his immense popularity might suggest—Mr. G. K. Chesterton wrote: "A man looking at a hippopotamus may be sometimes tempted to regard a hippopotamus as an enormous mistake; but he is also bound to confess that a fortunate inferiority prevents him personally from making such mistakes." Thus was foreshadowed in criticism the dictum of the popular song, "Fifty Million Frenchmen Can't Be Wrong"—which is the one thing 50,000,000 of anything is likely to be.

Mr. Kingsmill, the new prosecutor of Dickens, does not have much difficulty with Mr. Chesterton, whose defense he describes as the "easy and inspiring irrelevance of Sergeant Buzfuz pleading for Mrs. Bardell." Mr. Chesterton is no match for the cool, flexible malice and persistent relevance of Mr. Kingsmill and, by the time Mr. Kingsmill has finished, not much Dickens is left standing. Mr. Kingsmill turns from the books to the life and back to the books, seeking his parallels and driving home his argument in a cruel piece of cross-roughing.

* * *

At one time such an attack would never have been forgiven, so great was Dickens's popularity. "*David Copperfield*" still holds its place, but the general popularity has waned. The sentimentality of Dickens has cut him off from the older generation and his tedium has cut him off from the young—they would sooner, as Mr. Kingsmill suggests, see the modern Dickens, Charlie Chaplin.

Dickens appealed to a new class of reader and perhaps created him; he was in contact with the new masses of the industrial revolution, with whom only a broadly colored theatrical communication was possible. They had starved themselves spiritually, they had crippled themselves emotionally, willingly exchanging the humane for the sentimental, and Dickens was both the product and the apotheosis of this public, which hated art as much as he did. He invented his great theatrical fantasies of escape for a public which like himself was emotionally adolescent. There arose, too, as M. Maurois aptly points out in his graceful, if slender, lecture, "a poetry of comfort."

* * *

The essence of Mr. Kingsmill's analysis is contained in an early passage of his extremely intelligent book:

> Dickens possessed also a marvelous eye for the ludicrous and grotesque. Had he been able to harmonize his comic genius and his emotions, he would have been a writer of the first order. But the opposition between them was innate and irreconcilable, with the twofold result that his emotions were unpurged by his humor, and his humor, except in occasional flashes, was unenriched by his emotions. His restlessness, his overemphasis, both in life and literature, his extremes of sensibility and callousness, all sprang from this conflict, which never ceased and was never resolved.

Pickwick, Sam Weller and Micawber are marionettes with a very limited repertoire of motions, their popularity depending indeed upon the fact that they are easily recognizable and never subtle. Tony Weller is the only character in "*Pickwick*" "who draws his life from beneath the surface of existence."

* * *

Self-absorbed and egotistical from birth, Dickens was made for emotional failure and, after the dismissal of his love for Maria Beadnell, he was fixed and confirmed in a fatally adolescent view of love. Thenceforth he could conceal his hatred of women—which began with his rather uncharitable resentment against the weakness of his mother — only by worshiping sylphs of the Little Nell kind, creatures as grotesque in their way as Sairey Gamp was in hers. But we must beware here of the danger (in which Mr. Kingsmill stands also) of charging Dickens with inability to face reality and of accusing him of creating unreal creatures at the same time. We must apply to Dickens not the standard we apply to Fielding and Cervantes, but the standards of fantasy.

M. Maurois's book follows much the same course as Mr. Kingsmill's, but more tolerantly and less profoundly. He traces the same phenomenally successful career, the same frantically wearing private life. His reminder of Proust's debt to Dickens is a curious counter to Mr. Kingsmill's attack upon the veneerings of "Our Mutual Friend"; and M. Maurois, whose French sense of form and consistency was evidently outraged, gives a proper recognition—which Mr. Kingsmill does not sufficiently give—to Dickens as the unequaled artist of the London scene. It was grotesque and frightening; and Dickens was the frightened child of an age whose parents had deliberately frightened their children.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Legends of Cape Cod

The Narrow Land, by Elizabeth Reynard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

A THOUSAND ITEMS of Cape Cod lore has Miss Reynard enthusiastically dug up and recorded in these chronicles. A member of the English department of Barnard College and a lover of Cape Cod, she has looked for her material in thirteenth-century Icelandic Sagas, in Indian legends, in town and church records and publications of historical societies, and in what she has labeled in her list of sources as "O. T."—oral traditions.

Miss Reynard is not only an antiquarian but an accomplished and lively teller of tales. For example, the story called "Sand Dobbies of Eastham," concerning some stable elves that came as stowaways from Yorkshire and established themselves in the dunes of Eastham, has the air of mingled amusement and credulity that have been the making of famous fairy tales from time immemorial. "The Glass Gaffer of Sandwich" recreates the dignity and the romance of glassmaking in its high day. The gaffers of the Sandwich Factory were off-Cape "furriners," among them Gaffer Matthews from England, Gaffer Lutz from Germany and Gaffer Bonique, whom some believed to be the son of a French noble. Of him the legend remains in Sandwich town that on the anniversary of the famous Annual Glassmakers' Ball, he reappears as a gallant, white-clad figure, and raps with a white and golden cane at the village doors.

Sandwich and Eastham, Nauset and Falmouth, Orleans and Bourne and Wellfleet and Hyannis and Barnstable, Monomoy and Provincetown and other places up-Cape and down-Cape have their chronicles here collected, and told with imagination. To some readers the most satisfying section will be the Appendix, which gives the exact source of each of the tales. With Prof. Henry C. Kittredge's "Cape Cod, Its People and Their History," for a substantial base, and Miss Reynard's book for sheer delight flavored with scholarliness, Cape Codders, "cottagers" and "furriners," all have ample means of appeasing their curiosity about the Cape.

V. SACKVILLE-WEST
Whose New Novel, "The Dark Island" (Doubleday Doran), Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

Last of the Encyclopedists

Condorcet, by J. Salwyn Schapiro. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

WHAT A LONG time the world takes to catch up with the philosophers! Even the philosophers of secondary importance. A century and a half ago the Marquis de Condorcet, last and most universal of the encyclopedists, whose name finds its way timidly into histories of the French Revolution, was advocating the abolition of slavery, universal equal suffrage for men and women, universal free education, proportional representation, separation of church and state, a world court, co-operative banking, old-age pensions and freedom of trade. Some of his remarks on social reform or international relations might have been written yesterday.

Professor Schapiro places this little-known philosopher—highly appreciated nevertheless by a fair proportion of those who have taken the trouble to make his acquaintance—in his proper perspective as a pioneer in the liberalism of his day. He was overshadowed by such giants as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Turgot and d'Alembert, but in a sense he is more representative of the advanced thought of the eighteenth century than these titanic figures.

Condorcet was a theorist, he had the devotion to abstract political and social ideas which was characteristic of his age, yet he was perhaps the most practical of the "philosophes," for he was the only one of them to be an active participant in the French Revolution. "From his views and actions during the Revolution," says Dr. Schapiro, "one can get some idea of what might have been the attitude of Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Turgot and the other philosophes when they saw the Old Régime fall into a heap of ruins, and beheld a new system of society and government arise that was inspired, according to the Revolutionists, by their teachings."

But as a practicing revolutionist, the philosopher was not a success. The Convention threw out his complicated constitution, "La Girondine," and his great plan for a national system of education was rejected—a plan of which Edouard Herriot has said, "There is no educational reformer in France who can afford to neglect this document in which is concentrated and epitomized the best in the experience and in the revolutionary thought of the eighteenth century." Poor Condorcet was proscribed and ended his days in prison.

L. R. M.

A Childhood Recalled

The Balcony, by Adrian Bell. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d.

"NONE OF THE characters in this book is to be regarded as the portrait of a living person," cautions Mr. Bell at the beginning of "The Balcony," and proceeds to conjure up a gallery of portraits warmly alive and akin to the inhabitants of our own memories. Not that many can claim such delicate and perceptive memories as Mr. Bell, nor his capacity for observation and the recalling of vital, accurate detail. But he has a special gift for presenting certain aspects of people and events which arouse in the reader an immediate chord of response and sympathy. Even if one is unable to claim, as he does, that once one was the best dressed baby in the park, the tiresome preparations and painful sense of competition must be common experience.

Mr. Bell's attitude is completely without *snobisme*. The world in which the child is brought up, his natural tastes and impressions and the effect of training and school on him are unspoilt by adult perspective. Linking up the incidents of childhood years is a constant awareness of beauty, a continual discovery of new and lovely things—the flight of a swallow, a spire of mignonette, a snowflake, poppies in a barley field.

"The Balcony" is a tender, poetic and lovely exposition of childhood.

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA has won a name for himself both as a statesman and as a man of letters. Not only has he served the Spanish Republic as ambassador in Washington and in Paris and been a prominent figure in League of Nations deliberations at Geneva, but he has held professorships in Oxford University and the University of Mexico. He wrote "Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards," which in 1930 was awarded the prize offered by the Paris weekly, L'Europe Nouvelle, for the best political book of the year. Señor de Madariaga was at one time engineer of the Northern Spanish Railway Company. This, and the fact that he speaks and writes Spanish, French and English, are indications of his wide culture and his versatility.

W. P. M. frequently contributes poems to the Magazine Section.

MALLORY BROWNE is the Monitor's Paris correspondent.

ARTHUR G. OLIVER is a journalist and free-lance writer in Boston.

JANET MARIE has written numerous articles about interesting people for the Magazine Section.

JOAN JOSHUA is the publications assistant to Dr. C. Leonard Woolley. She includes in her experience with archaeological work the restoration of ancient textiles which form part of the collection of antiquities, dating from the first century B. C., recovered from desert sites in central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein.

ARTHUR HENDERSON speaks on the subject of unemployment with no less authority than on disarmament. Although the world has heard of him principally in recent years as president of the World Disarmament Conference, his long career in the ranks of Labor is not forgotten. In his biography in "Who's Who," he proudly states that he "served as moulder at Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle." He has held numerous official positions in the trade union movement and is now a Labor member of Parliament. On Dec. 10 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1934.

GLENN JENKINS is a Detroit newspaper man.

ELIZABETH YATES has contributed special articles to several of the Monitor's feature pages, and to the Magazine Section for Sept. 12.

DOROTHY ADLOW on a recent visit to Russia made a study of the state of the fine arts under the Soviet regime.

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Letters

Wanted: A Home for a Nation . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Godfrey Lias has given a splendid short account of the political entanglements in which the Assyrians are concerned. In his article which appeared in the Monitor's Magazine Section [Nov. 21] he quotes the League's suggestions for various settlements to be acquired in South America, Africa, Canada and other countries as a haven for the Assyrians. To my mind the League cannot accomplish a more suitable agreement than the application of a political truce between the historic people and the present Iraquian Government.

The average reader, who is interested in international affairs, asks this question: What is best for the Assyrians: the migration to new lands, which problem the League has been considering seriously, or, a conciliation between the refugees and the Government of Iraq? Many obstacles may arise after a conciliation, but these obstacles are not comparable with difficulties which the Assyrians may encounter in a new land wholly different from the one in which they are accustomed to live.

To the last paragraph of Mr. Lias's article, in which he suggests "it is surely time to do something about it, and to do it quickly," I would say, the position of the Assyrians today brings them sympathy from every human heart; the Chaldeans are on good terms with the Government of Iraq. Why shouldn't the Assyrians become a part of the new kingdom and follow the example of the Chaldeans in helping to rebuild the glory of old Mesopotamia? I am sure the people of Iraq will accept the co-operation of the Assyrians if the League could guarantee an agreement between the two parties.

It may seem unbelievable to reverse the political attitude of the Assyrians from revolters to co-operators; but it is the only attitude left for them. The Assyrians ought to remain in that portion of land which they inhabited for over a period of 2000 years. They must choose this course or they are threatening their very existence, their civilization, their culture and their history and language.

MITCHELL S. BORJAIL.
Cambridge, Mass.

A RARE VIEW OF A SUMATRA BRIDAL FEAST

Perhaps the Only One of Its Kind, Because the "Menangkabau" Native Tribe of West Sumatra Do Not Ordinarily Permit Pictures to Be Made. This One Was Taken as an Exception by a High Dutch Governmental Official Invited to Attend the Party.

Sumatra Marriage

A CAMERA MAN at a Sumatra marriage is almost as rare as two suns in the sky. A Dutch governmental official, a guest at such a feast, made the above picture by special permission. He believes it may be the only one of its kind in existence.

The picture shows a marriage feast of a wealthy Menangkabau couple. In the background is a sort of bridal seat in the shape of a little house, wherein the couple has to sit solemnly in state for a fortnight. This bridal seat is entirely covered with pure gold leaf. From the ceiling are hanging valuable ornaments and pieces of dress, which form part of the patrimony.

The native tribe of the "Menangkabauers," on the west coast of Sumatra, are still honoring the centuries-old traditions ("adat") of the fathers. At the marriage feast of a wealthy "Menangkabauer" a magnificent display of traditional costumes interwoven with gold and silver thread, and bejeweled headgear is made. With the passing of time, however, and following the gradual marching on of western civilization, it has become difficult to assemble all the traditional attributes for a bridal costume, if that is to be strictly in accordance with the elaborate "adat."

In some cases there is only one complete set of "adat" costumes left in a campong (native village), which in that case can be rented by the bridal pair for the occasion. In the same way matriarchy, formerly quite common among the "Menangkabauers," is giving place to patriarchy.

From the South Pole

Magallanes, Chile's far southern port for the Magellan Straits, immediately became en fete when the celebrated Australian polar explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins, arrived unexpectedly aboard a motorboat employed on the antarctic expedition financed by the American scientist, Lincoln Ellsworth. The explorer was given a great reception by the local British and Chilean communities.

This was Sir Hubert's first actual contact with civilization since he left the Antipodes for the antarctic about a year ago. He stated that he had made a forced voyage from Deception Island to obtain parts for the plane accompanying the Ellsworth expedition.

His trip was of an urgent character, he said, and immediately on landing he made plans for taking oil aboard and cabled Argentina for the parts for the plane. He left Ellsworth on Deception Island, in company with the aviator Bernt Balchen, Dr. Dana and two more members of the expedition. Balchen was a member of Commander Byrd's first Little American expedition.

Mr. Balchen, it appears, was caught in an air pocket, but made a clever landing on the ice, though one of the wheels had been smashed and damage done to the fuselage. The descent was in an unknown region and he was only discovered after two days' search, guided by the plane's radio apparatus, which, fortunately, had not been damaged.

Although he landed at midnight after a tempestuous crossing from the island, Sir Hubert began work immediately on obtaining repairs. He expected to stay only four or five days in Magallanes. He reported "all well" with the Ellsworth expedition and added that, although they had been out of contact with the rest of the world for many months, they were happy and well at their work. He predicted that they would divulge many new discoveries and compile much fresh information regarding mysterious Antarctica.

The Santiago Government ordered the local authorities to assist him in every way, so that his return to Deception Island, where the rest of the expedition were impatiently awaiting his return, should not be delayed.

A Worth While Resolution for 1935

I hereby resolve ... to give my family and myself during the coming year ... the benefit of a newspaper that impartially and discerningly reports the important news of the world, but refuses to exploit and feature the trivial, sensational, and sordid

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MR. ARTHUR TOWLE, C. B. E., AND MRS. TOWLE, WHO IS A WRITER OF NOTE

Mr. Towle Is Controller of the Hotel Services of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company of Great Britain. Mrs. Towle Is Widely Known as Miss Margery Lawrence, the Novelist.

. . Hotel

(Continued from Page 5)

a young man he wants to have receive some training in England; so he swaps him for a young man Mr. Towle has, whom Mr. Towle has let it be known he wishes to have the advantage of experience, say, on the Italian Riviera. It works very well for everybody.

"All the young men in our hotels have had on waiter's white coats at some time or other. When our young men, with Oxford or Cambridge, Harrow or Eton, behind them have been sent out to work as waiters in France and Germany and Italy, they take it not as menial drudgery, but as a lark, and have a good time, as well as learning their business.

"I am a great believer in technical knowledge. Anyone can operate an hotel. Not everyone can manage an hotel. I believe my brother's distinction is a very accurate and very important one. We don't want men who are lawyers or stock exchange men managing departments in the hotel business, but well-educated men who have got a feeling for a business by which visitors are going to judge a country at least 60 per cent, and who think so well of that business and its responsibilities in the pride of the nation that they have wanted to come into it young, work first in the least conspicuous jobs to learn how, and then make their way up.

"It has been a tradition, I think, to look down on hotel servants. Surely that is all wrong. It is the servants of a hotel who really make the guests happy, or unhappy. Hotel servants are servants of the public just as much as ministers. When people are stopping at an hotel and the man on the door takes an interest in their comings and goings — 'Good morning, Mrs. Tenant; you are out early this morning, and a fine morning it is . . .'—and the maids care if there are buttons missing in their dresses, then those people get happy and like the hotel.

* * *

"Our feeling against very large hotels is that the service soon gets a kind of chromium overlay; it's bound to. Whereas in a small hotel, the floor staff knows every guest; knows individual likes and dislikes; takes an interest in the little shifting picture of the guest's affairs and so can make the guest feel as much as he or she can at home outside his own home.

"It is these qualities in hotel service that I am continually at. I travel about a very great deal and poke into things a lot. That's not to say I interfere with management all the time, because that would be childish of me; but I see what's going on. If an hotel runs out a red carpet and sings you to sleep because you're the director, you really don't learn how the service will strike the public; so I get into things and smooth a little here, and move things around a little somewhere else, to give more comfort and pleasure. The staffs are wonderful and, through extraordinarily difficult times, have backed us up in a way to warm your heart.

"They say everyone gets the government they deserve, and probably as travelers we get the kind of hotel service we deserve."

* * *

A bold assault was made on a nasty subject.

"Tipping? Ah, that's a thing! Still, you and I know this world is not a paradise and that, detestible practice though it is, tipping will probably go on because there is no adequate way around it. I know what you are going to say; the French system—used elsewhere, too, of course—of adding 10 per cent to the bill. But that isn't perfect either. Do you mean to tell me that the man who comes in and stays the night for 11s. 6d., with no luggage to speak of and no wants besides his supper and a bed to sleep in, should have to pay 10 per cent for tips, while I, too, who come in with a mountain of luggage, may need some clothes valeted and a lot of other little odd jobs that take several people quite a little time, only have to pay 10 per cent likewise for tips? That's absurd!

"I know very well what you mean about feeling ashamed of tipping people. Nevertheless, as things stand, we know that quantities of people are dependent on the system, and I don't see what to use in its place. The service done you in an hotel is really the doing of good turns—outside the providing of food and beds. You recognize it as kindly, intelligent, smiling, and it is not possible really to reduce such qualities to a cash exchange without feeling a little impudent. But everything in this world is a matter of reciprocity, and I can see no other way to repay a good turn done you by an hotel servant except by giving him a proper tip.

"I'll tell you; I've a grandchild a year old. I think maybe when she is an old woman there will be a better way. In the meanwhile, what can we do but act as though one good turn deserved another—which it does?"

Oberammergau

THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY, which opened with misgivings on the part of the villagers lest foreign visitors, upon whom they chiefly depend for the bulk of their audiences, and long-term guests would be frightened away by uncertain political conditions, was in actual numbers a greater success this year than the 1930 performance.

More than 401,000 persons attended the play during the last summer, an average per performance of about 5600. But these were mainly Germans, and only about one-half of the number of foreigners attended this year, as compared with 1930. Of these 60,000 foreigners, 24,000 came from England and about 10,000 from the United States.

The great bulk of the attendance this year seems to have come from large-scale organized trips from different parts of Germany to the Bavarian village. The German railways, which organized these special trips at very cheap rates, transported 25,000 persons from the Ruhr district, 15,000 from Berlin, 8000 from Hamburg, and other large groups from the Saar, Ostmark and other parts.

This mass transportation from province to province is in a line with the National Socialist policy of getting Germans acquainted with their own country.

It is said that the large decrease in prices and in entrance fee to the Play Hall served also to attract a greater number of inland guests than formerly.

The festival reached its zenith in August and September, when five performances weekly were given. Those who have sat through the seven hours' performance will realize what a trial of strength this must be, especially for the chief players!

The takings from the Passion Play are reckoned at 3,000,000 marks, of which one-third is put aside for salaries to the players. There are 1200 villagers, who take part in lesser or greater rôles, so that the individual earnings are not great. The chief actors get about 2000 marks for the season, which this time meant 71 performances.

The other 2,000,000 marks are to be set aside, first for payment of debts on the big hall and other undertakings, then for necessary buildings in the village, particularly a new school.

Oberammergau now returns to its quiet life again. The winter sport enthusiast, or the summer guest in search of quiet, peaceful surroundings, will no longer be greeted at the station by groups of long-haired youths and men. Gone are the Biblical locks! Nothing is left to distinguish Oberammergau from any other Bavarian mountain village, save the people themselves. The tradition of centuries makes them what they are!

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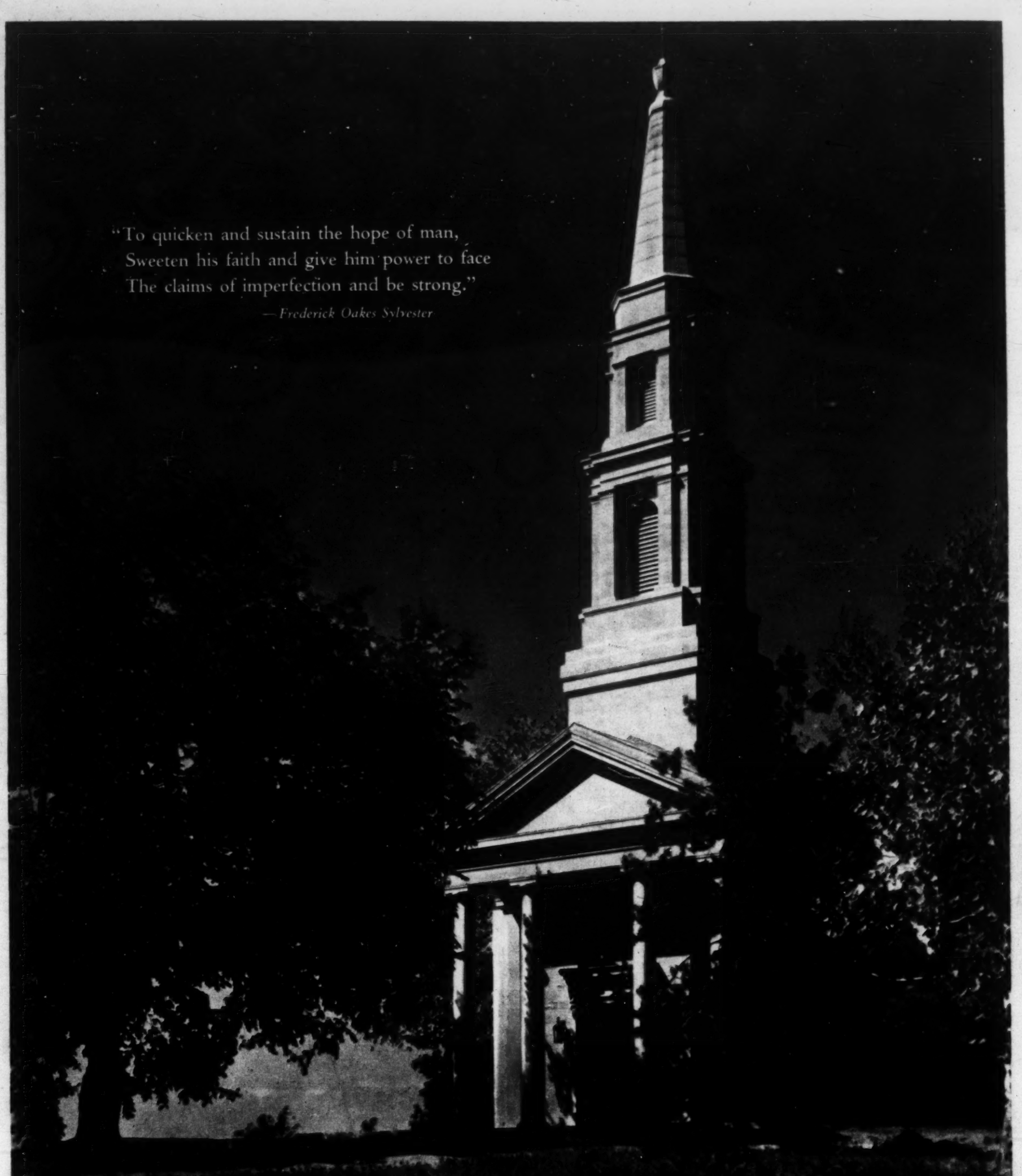
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Sweeten his faith and give him power to face
The claims of imperfection and be strong."
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester

The Chapel on the new College grounds,
at Elsah, Illinois

Photograph by Charles Lorenz

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